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For

Mrs Laura Massengale Pickett

with compliments of

The Author

Colonel William Candler,

OF

GEORGIA.

His Ancestry and Progeny.

BY

His Great-Grandson,

ALLEN D. CANDLER.

ATLANTA, GA.:
THE FOOTE & DAVIES CO.
1896


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THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.

A few years ago the writer published, and distributed in his family, a few copies of a little book entitled "The Candler Family from 1650 to 1890." This is only a revised edition of that book under another and more appropriate title.

That manuscript was written with but little care, was never revised, was not—at the outset—intended for publication; and when published, the proof-sheets were never corrected. Hence there were in it many errors—some of fact, but more of omission. The author then had access only to the congressional library at Washington. From it, in idle hours, as a matter of pastime, he gathered the facts of history compiled by him concerning the family in England and Ireland. To these he has added nothing in this edition, because no new sources of information have been opened to him. But of his family on this side of the Atlantic his account was meager and imperfect, and failed to do even approximate justice to him who first planted the family name in Georgia, because, at that time, he was so situated that he did not have access to the records of the State of Georgia, but had to rely on memory and family tradition alone. Now, however, all the records of the State, yet in existence, are accessible, and have been consulted, and from them have been gleaned many facts, hitherto unpublished, which throw much

light on the subject under investigation, and enable us to form a correct estimate of the character and achievements, and come to a correct conclusion as to the origin of our earliest known American ancestor, Colonel William Candler, of Georgia.

To that end, this revised edition is published, the author feeling that it were better never to have written than to have written partially and imperfectly concerning an ancestor of whose lineage, life and character his posterity may feel justly proud. A. D. C.

Atlanta, March 10, 1896.

INTRODUCTION.

To feel an interest in the character and history of one's ancestors is natural and laudable, and is especially characteristic of old and enlightened communities. In England and in the older States of the American Union, this characteristic is much more marked than in the newer States of the West and the Southwest.

Born and reared apart from all his relatives of his own name, and never having seen any one of them, except his father, till he was about grown, the writer knew but little of those who were contemporaneous with him, and almost nothing of the dead generations behind him.

Actuated by this natural desire to know what sort of blood flows in his veins, and from what sources it came, and stimulated by some accidental discoveries made in his reading, he, a short time ago, began a research on the subject, and prosecuted it in the intervals of official duty, with the care and diligence necessary to discover the facts.

The conclusions at which he has arrived are recorded in this little book, a few copies of which are printed for distribution in the family. It will amuse some, instruct others, and, perhaps, a hundred years hence, should a copy survive the ravages of time, be of interest to our posterity.

It makes no pretensions to literary merit, and the author has drawn on his imagination for

nothing. His sole object has been to arrive at the truths of his family history. To this end, he has consulted only family and official records, and the most authentic historical publications, and, occasionally, unchallenged family traditions. This is literally true of all the generations which have lived in the past, and of the generation to which the writer belongs. Of the younger generations—of the children and grand-children of his cotemporaries—he does not pretend to give a complete account. They are too numerous, and too much scattered. All he claims is, that what he has written concerning them is true as far as it goes.

For the facts of history on which he has relied in reaching his conclusions, he is mainly indebted to a brief manuscript history of his family, written fifty years ago, by Ignatius A. Few, L. L. D., a grandson of William Candler, to the unpublished journals of the Legislature, and of the Executive Council from 1776 to 1787, and the old, unpublished bounty land papers in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia.

He has also consulted and drawn from :

McCall's History of Georgia;

White's Historical Collections of Georgia;

Ramsay's History of South Carolina;

Lee's Memoirs of the War in the South;

Draper's King's Mountain and its Heroes;

Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution;

Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland;

Burke's History of the Peerage;
Burke's History of the Landed Gentry;
Baker's History of Northampton County, and
Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER I.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, there was, in the upper part of the Parish of St. Paul, in the province of Georgia, about thirty-five miles northwest of Augusta, a settlement on the waters of Little River, in the midst of which was a hamlet called Wrightsborough. This hamlet, and the territory surrounding it, is now in the county of McDuffie.

The first settlement was made here about the year 1765, by a small colony of Quakers, headed by a man named Edmund Gray. They came from Virginia. Gray was a turbulent schismatist and soon became unpopular with his colony, and left it in the time of Governor Reynolds. The hamlet, at this time, was called Brandon. A few settlers, not Quakers, from the provinces farther north, and especially from the counties in North Carolina in which the "War of the Regulation" prevailed in 1771, joined the colony from time to time; but it made no marked progress until another colony, also Quakers, led by Joseph Mattock, from Cane Creek, North Carolina, joined it in the time of Governor Wright, about 1770. Mattock obtained from the Governor, for himself and followers, a grant of forty thousand acres of land upon which they settled, and changed the name of the hamlet from Brandon to Wrightsborough, in honor of the royal Governor, Sir James Wright.

This man Mattock was a man of some ability and had, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, attained considerable prominence in the parish, and was elected one of the representatives of St. Paul in the first legislature, or "provincial congress," as it was called, that assembled in Savannah, on the 4th day of July, 1775, to consider the grievances of the colonies; but being at heart a tory, he declined to take his seat, and we hear nothing more of him. About the same time that Mattock came to Wrightsborough, another colony, mostly Baptists, headed by the Reverend Daniel Marshal, settled on Kiokee creek, about twenty miles east of Wrightsborough, in the same parish, and established the first Baptist church in Georgia.

These Baptists were all whigs, or rebels, and no community in the province stood more loyally by the cause of the colonies, nor rendered them more valuable services; but some of the Quakers at Wrightsborough were tories.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence, the settlement at Wrightsborough contained about two hundred families, and that on the Kiokee about as many. Subsequently, the men of the two settlements fought in the same regiment during the War of the Revolution. The leading men of the Kiokee settlement were Abraham Marshal and Daniel Marshal, and of the Wrightsborough settlement, Benjamin Few, William Few, Ignatius Few,* and William

*There was another Few, James, the second of four brothers, who was captured and executed without a trial, near Salisbury, North Caro-

Candler. It is of the latter, his ancestry and progeny, that we propose chiefly to write. Other persons will be only incidentally mentioned.

Of the birth and early history of William Candler, as of many others of the heroes of the War of the Revolution, comparatively little can be gathered from written records, because of that period of the history of our State, but few records, either public or private, are in existence. When, during the struggle for independence, the entire province of Georgia, inhabited by white men, then embracing only eight counties along its eastern border, was overrun by the British and tories, all the friends of liberty were driven from the State, their slaves and other

lina, by Governor Tryon, in 1771. He was one of the leaders of the Regulators, as they called themselves, who organized in six counties in that State: Orange, Randolph, Anson, Montgomery, Guilford and Chatham, and partially organized in two more, Rowan and Surry, as early as 1771, to resist the collection, by the officers of the royal government, of fees and taxes which were onerous and unauthorized by law.

Three thousand of the Regulators fought a battle on the 16th day of May, 1771, on Alamance creek, in what is now Alamance county, with the king's troops, commanded by Governor Tryon in person. Two hundred of the Regulators were left dead on the field, and many more were captured after a heroic resistance. Few was among the leaders who were captured, and being more obnoxious to the royal government than the others, was at once hanged without a trial. At Hillsboro, on the 9th of June, fourteen others were tried for treason. Two were acquitted and twelve found guilty and sentenced to death. Six were immediately executed, and the fate of the other six is not known. Thus, Captain James Few was the first martyr for American liberty, for this insurrection was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Soon after the murder of James Few, his three brothers, Benjamin, William and Ignatius, and their father, William Few, Sr., being suspected by the royal government, left North Carolina, and settled near their old neighbor, William Candler, in St. Paul's Parish, Georgia. The three brothers all became distinguished officers in the war for independence.

movable property stolen, and their habitations burned. With their habitations were also burned the family Bibles, and all other family records of the men who, by their patriotism and valor, erected a great State out of a feeble British province. Nor was this true alone of family and private records. Most of the public records of the infant State, covering the revolutionary period of its history, were either captured and destroyed by the enemy, or lost in transportation from place to place, in the effort to save them from destruction. All the military records were lost in this way, and we have been thus deprived of the written military history of this, the most important and eventful period of our career as a State.

Even the records of the executive office during this time are exceedingly fragmentary and imperfect, owing to the fact that the office of the Governor and the Executive Council had, for three years, no fixed abode, but was sometimes in Savannah, sometimes in Augusta, sometimes at Ebenezer, and sometimes in Heard's Fort, in Wilkes county. This continual removal from place to place was necessary in order to keep out of the way of the enemy, who finally overran the entire State, carrying away everything that was useful to him, and destroying what he did not care to carry away.

The records pertaining to the office of Secretary of State alone were saved, and but for the untiring vigilance of Captain John Milton, the then incumbent of the office, they, too, would

have been lost. When Savannah, the seat of government, was taken by the British, in December, 1778, Secretary Milton fled with the records of his office to Charleston, and secreted them in a place of safety. Later on, when Charleston was in danger of capture, he took them to Newbern, North Carolina, and leaving them there, in the care of Governor Nash, he returned, and joined the army operating against the enemy in Georgia and the Carolinas. Finally, when it became apparent that they were in danger of capture there, he got leave of absence from his command, again took charge of his records, and carried them to Maryland, where they remained till the close of the war, when they were brought back to Georgia by Captain Nathaniel Peare, a veteran of the war for independence.

Thus the records of this office alone, of all the departments of the State government, are nearly complete. All the others covering the revolutionary period, are either entirely lost, or exceedingly imperfect.

In consequence of the loss or destruction in this way of the records, both public and private, covering this period, but little is now known of the antecedents and family histories of many of the most gallant spirits, who by valor and self-sacrifice, established the independence of the American States.

This is especially true of the Georgians of that day, because theirs was the youngest, the most sparsely populated, the most remote, and,

consequently, the least important of the thirteen British provinces in America. There are, however, well authenticated traditions, and scraps of recorded history, and official records, scattered here and there, which escaped destruction, and which taken together, and interpreted, the one in the light of the others, enable us to come with reasonable certainty to a correct conclusion as to the origin and ancestry of William Candler, one of the founders of the State of Georgia.

From such sources of information as we have had access to, it is certain that he was born in 1736, and that his parents, if not he, were born in Ireland. His father, though born, reared and educated in Ireland, was of pure English blood, and his mother of equally pure Irish. At what precise time they came to America is not now positively known; but it is probable that they came about the year 1735, and that William Candler's father died soon after their arrival. His mother* lived to the advanced age of a hundred and five years. Her maiden name is not known to any of her descendants now living, but that she was of the Irish race is well established. There has always been a tradition in the family that we have Irish blood in our veins, and Irish traits and features are strongly marked in many of her descendants down to this day, and her husband was not Irish, but English. Hence the Irish strain must be derived from her.

As will appear later on, it cannot be doubted that William Candler, of Georgia, the first Candler named in any of the colonial records,

*Dr. Few's manuscript

was the grandson of Lieutenant Colonel William Candler* of Northampton county, England, who served under Cromwell in the conquest of Ireland, and afterward settled in the barony of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, which had been given to him as a bounty for his military services, about the year 1653.

At this time Puritan ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism reigned supreme in England. The king had been put to death; the House of Lords had been abolished as a useless appendage to the government, and the Commons driven, at the point of the bayonet, from the halls of legislation. Cromwell summoned an assembly of a hundred and twenty men, the most bigoted and fanatical of his followers. They assembled in the parliament house, voted themselves a parlia-

*This William Candler first appeared in Ireland in 1648, while Oliver Cromwell was Lord Lieutenant, as a captain in the regiment commanded by Sir Hardress Waller. Afterward he won, by meritorious conduct, promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy, and after the subjugation and conquest of the island, he settled in Callan Castle. Callan Castle was a strong fortress, Cromwell says in his account of his campaign,—six miles from the town of Kilkenny. It was defended by a wall and three castles, Butler's castle, Skerry castle and "the Great Castle." It was invested by Cromwell in person. Its garrison fought bravely, but finally Cromwell stormed and carried the Great Castle and put all its defenders to the sword. Butler's Castle surrendered, and the men were spared; but Skerry fought desperately and refused to surrender, and, unable to make a break in the wall, the English scalded all of its defenders to death. After the complete subjugation of the people, Cromwell confiscated three-fourths of their lands. In the division of the spoils, the barony of Callan fell to Lieutenant Colonel William Candler, one of the conquerors, and to this day it, together with its frowning castle, its fertile acres, and its ancient cathedral, is in the possession of his descendants. A few years ago, in excavating for a building at Callan, vast quantities of human bones were discovered in a trench, in which the bodies of the brave defenders of Callan were buried, more than two hundred years ago.

ment, and "proceeded to their work with seeking God by prayer: this office was performed by eight or ten *gifted* men of the assembly, and with so much success that they had never before, in any of their devotional exercises, enjoyed so much of the Holy Spirit. * * * * * *

"They thought it, therefore, their duty to proceed to a thorough reformation, and to pave the way for the reign of the Redeemer. Learning and the Universities were deemed heathenish and unnecessary; the common law was denounced as a badge of the conquest and of Norman slavery; and they threatened the lawyers with a total abrogation of their profession. Some steps were even taken toward the abolition of the chancery, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; and the Mosaical law was intended to be established as the sole system of English jurisprudence." *

Such were the men in whose hands were the destines of three kingdoms. In their blind bigotry and fanaticism they believed, or professed to believe, that they were the chosen instruments of God to destroy catholicism, and establish puritanism all over the world, beginning with Ireland. To this end an army was raised in England to be supported by subscriptions of money made by English speculators. In the inaugaration of this campaign of fanaticism and conquest it was agreed that all lands acquired in Ireland should be portioned out among the adventurers, as those who furnished the money to prosecute

*Hume.

the war were called, and the soldiers who fought the battles.

Cromwell was made Lord Lieutenant, Ireland was invaded, and the annals of the world show no parallel among Christian nations to the cruelty and barbarities practiced upon the Irish people by Cromwell and his fanatical followers. In nine months the entire island was overrun. Three-fourths of the land was confiscated, and five-sixths of all the Irish people either perished by famine and the sword, or were driven into exile beyond the seas. All the nobility and gentry were exiled, and forty thousand of the arms-bearing men, driven from their homes by the invaders, had taken service in the armies of the kings of Spain and Poland, entertaining, doubtless, a hope that they might, by some turn of fortune, return and recover their beloved island, which was now reduced to a desolate solitude of want and misery.

"Women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wandering orphans, whose fathers had embarked for Spain, and whose mothers had died of famine, were preyed upon by wolves.

"In 1652 and 1653 the plague had swept away whole counties, so that a man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature. Beasts and birds were all dead, or had quit these desolate places." *

The fiat had gone forth that the remnant of the unfortunate race should be huddled together in the single province of Connaught, the most

*Prendergast.

barren and least desirable on the island, while the other three provinces should be divided out, excepting the towns and the church lands, which were reserved to the government, among the invaders. The only exceptions were the Irish girls under twelve years old, and boys under fourteen. These were to be kept as servants to the conquerors. To add to the horrors of the situation, this universal transplanting of an entire nation was to be accomplished in a few months, in the dead of winter, and any Irishman or Irishwoman, other than the exceptions above noted, found outside of the boundary lines of Connaught after the first day of the following May, was to suffer death.

"While the government was employed in clearing the ground for the adventurers by making the gentry and nobility yield up their ancient inheritances and withdraw to Connaught, they had agents actively engaged throughout Ireland seizing women, orphans and the destitute, to be transported to Barbadoes and the English plantations in America. The orphan children of the Irish gentry and nobility, who had fallen in battle, were seized and sold into slavery. Orders were given to the commanders of garrisons to deliver up to these traffickers in Irish flesh all the prisoners of war held by them, and to the masters of workhouses to hand over into slavery 'all who were of an age to labor, or if women, were marriageable, and not past breeding.'"

"Thus those who had escaped death by famine and the sword were sold into slavery to the

Bristol sugar merchants and the Barbadoes planters."

"But at last the evil became too shocking, particularly when these dealers in human flesh began to seize the daughters and children of the English themselves, and to force them aboard their slave ships. At the end of four years these barbarous orders were revoked." *

But while these brutal military decrees had been annulled, statutes the most cruel, and punishments the most revolting for the oppression and degradation of the Irish people, and to prevent the amalgamation of the two races, had been enacted by parliament, and were still unrepealed. By "the statute of Kilkenny," it was made high treason for an English officer to marry an Irish woman, and the penalty was death.† Upon common soldiers and private citizens, who thus offended, punishments less severe but most ignominious were denounced. No degradation was too deep for a papist; no punishment too severe for those who intermarried with them, or showed sympathy for them in their mercy.

*Prendergast.

†The sentence of the court upon the conviction of William Parry, L. L. D , of a violation of this law, was, as it stands recorded to-day, in these words: "The court doth award and adjudge that thou shalt be had from hence to the place from whence thou didst come, and so drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution; and there to be hanged and let down alive, and thy private parts be cut offe, and thy entrails be taken out and burn-d in thy sight, and then thy head to be cut offe, and thy body to be divided into four parts."

Another case: -"William Swords, a foot soldier in Lieutenant Colonel Venable's own company belonging to Ireland, for concubinage with an Irish woman was adjudged to be whipped at the limber of a piece of

So great were the prejudices and hatred at this time of the Puritans of England for the Catholics of Ireland. All the crimes of the canting, psalm-singing fanatics, who now held Ireland in their cruel grasp, were perpetrated, too, in the name of religion. These sometimes barbarous, and always cruel and ignominious punishments, were inflicted upon offenders, not because they had violated the seventh commandment, but because the co-offender was an Irish woman—"in violation of the third article of warre."

But it is due the English soldiers, the instruments through which these Praise-God-Barebones legislators and generals wrought the ruin of Ireland, and swept, as with the besom of destruction, her long-suffering people from the face of the earth, to say that they, or at least most of them, were shocked at the brutality of these laws and military orders, and the barbarities inflicted on the people of the prostrate race; and after the allotment of the lands, many or the former owners of the parcels which which fell to the soldiers, and their children, were sheltered by them, and the strongest

ordnance in Windsor, from the castle gate to the church yard gate in the High street, and back again, with a whip cord lash."

As late as the 15th of June 1655, it is recorded that; "Whereas by court-martial this day held at Whitehall, Hugh Powell, a soldier in Captain Lieutenant Hoare's company of Collonel Hanson's regiment was convicted, and found guilty of fornication within the third article of warre, and for the same was adjudged to be whipped on the bare back with a whip cord lash, and have forty stripes while he is led through the four companies of the Irish forces before Whitehall, at the time of parade, on Monday next, and twenty stripes more after that at Putney."

attachments grew up between them; for having settled among the Irish people, and coming in daily contact with them, they, as do all who know them well, learned to love them, and to appreciate this sprightly, witty and affectionately loyal race of men, who "seem to be fresh from the hand of nature, and to belong to an earlier and uncorrupted world"—a race of whom the king of Poland truthfully said, "There is no race on earth among whom are so few fools and cowards." Over the rest of Europe, a thousand years of Roman and feudal slavery had divided society into conquerors and conquered, into gentlemen and serfs; so that the lower classes are, in many countries, but emancipated villains, exhibiting traces of their former serfish condition in their stolid disposition and brutal manners. But Ireland escaped the feudal yoke, and hence, perhaps, it is that the commonest Irishman has something in him of the gentleman. His "Circassean charms" are nothing else than the graces of a people not lowered or broken by the feudal yoke, and by these they won the hearts of the English soldiers, sent among them for their extermination.

But the fires of fanaticism still burned in the bosoms of the Puritan law makers of England, who ruled Ireland at that time, as she is now ruled, with a despotic hand from London. The hatred of Catholicism still rankled in the Puritan heart, and while the most barbarous of these laws for the oppression of the subjugated race were repealed at the restoration, others,

less barbarous, but equally proscriptive, were retained and enforced to prevent the intermarriage of the two races; the policy of the English parliament still being to stamp out papacy, or exterminate the Irish race.

"By such marriages parliament considered that Almighty God was dishonored."

"A Protestant woman, who had real property and married a papist, was pronounced dead in law, and her estate devolved upon the Protestant the next of kin. A Protestant man who married a papist was in law a papist, and could not sit in parliament, nor hold any office, civil or military." *

While the death penalty, and other bloody punishments had been repealed, the less barbarous, but equally proscriptive, were retained, and the English gentleman who brought reproach upon his family name by marrying a woman, even of the highest rank, of the despised race, not only subjected himself to these penalties, but was ostracised by his English neighbors, and disowned by his own family. So great was the hatred of the Puritan English for the Catholic Irish.

William Candler of Georgia was the fruit of one of these interdicted marriages. His father was an English gentleman, connected by blood, not only with the nobility, but with the royal family. He married a daughter of the despised Irish race, and thus disqualified himself to sit in parliament or to hold any office, civil or military,

*Froude.

and put himself under the ban of social ostracism, and forfeited the friendship and sympathy of his own family. All that was left him to do was to go with his young wife beyond the seas to seek a home, and make for himself, in the new world, fortune and a name, and at the same time escape, as well the ostracism of his own kindred and race, as the penalty of the law. There is nothing more common, nor more natural, than for those, who leave the land of their birth to seek homes in a new country, to go where they have relatives and friends. Actuated by this common impulse, William Candler's father, when he had violated these statute and social laws, crossed the Atlantic with the wife for whom he had sacrificed so much, and came to North Carolina.

The original charter of this province was granted to his relative, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and seven other English noblemen, and gentlemen, and some of the relatives of the Earl had probably come over with the first colony. Certain it is that some of them were there when William Candler's father came, for only a few years before this his cousin, Edward Hyde, junior, the grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, was governor of the province, and died of yellow fever while holding that office. His descendants are still in the State, and are now of prominence wherever found. In this province William Candler's father settled, his son William and probably another son, was born there, and soon after the birth of his son, he died there, being still a young man. Here

we find William Candler, in 1760; here he married, as is shown by the records, and here his three oldest children were born.

If he had a brother, and family tradition says he had, he was probably the progenitor of all the Candlers in North Carolina and Virginia. They trace their lineage back to Zachariah Candler, who appeared in western North Carolina about the beginning of the present century, and belonged to the first generation after the War of the Revolution. They do not know whether they are descended from the English or the Irish stock, but the fact that their earliest ancestor, of whom they have any account, lived soon after the war, in that state from which William Candler came a few years before the war, strengthens the supposition that the father of Zachariah Candler, and his brother John, who died in Tennessee in the early part of the present century, was the brother of William Candler of Georgia.

At some time between 1765 and 1769 William Candler came, with his family, to Georgia; but in what precise year we do not know. In the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia is recorded a conveyance, dated February 3d, 1769, of "two negro slaves, Chester and Agnes," made by "William Candler, of the parish of St. Paul," to John Walton. This fixes him as a citizen of Georgia at that date. On the first day of August of the same year was recorded, in the same office, a grant to him of "two hundred and fifty acres of land on the waters of Little River, in the par-

ish of St. Paul," afterwards the county of Richmond. On this land he settled and lived, and died in 1787.*

In 1771 he was appointed, by the royal government of the province, a deputy surveyor, and on the 13th of April, 1773, he was commissioned by Sir James Wright, then governor of Georgia, Captain of the 12th company of the Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Jackson—"company in the lower part of Wrightsborough township, to be divided from Captain Stewart's company by a line from the mouth of Cane creek up to the head thereof, across to the head of Sweet Water, and down that to the Indian line."

When the trouble between the mother country and the northern provinces began, he, as were most Georgians, was slow to advocate separation, but preferred to exhaust all peaceable means to secure a redress of grievances, before resorting to arms. Of all the British provinces in America, Georgia had least grounds for revolt. The English parliament had never passed any act, save only the Stamp Act, that materially affected her people; and that had never been enforced in the province. It had, however, expended many thousands of pounds in an effort to promote the growth and prosperity of the colony, and to protect it from the incursions of the savages, who surrounded it on three sides. Thus exposed to

*Doctor Few says he died in 1789, but he was mistaken. The records of land grants in the office of the surveyor-general show grants issued to "the heirs of William Candler" in the latter part of 1787. The warrants were issued to William Candler; but he having died before he took out the grants, they were made to his heirs, as the law required.

dangerous enemies on the north, south and west, and having only slight grounds of complaint, but on the contrary having much for which to be grateful, she was the last to take up arms. So slow indeed was she in appealing to the sword, that her nearest neighbor, South Carolina, with that zeal and intolerance which still characterizes many of her public men, attempted, by passing a "non-intercourse law," to force her into action; but all to no effect. The sturdy sons of Georgia, acting on the motto which they soon afterwards emblazoned on their escutcheon, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation," pursued the even tenor of their way till it became apparent that reconciliation between England and her colonies was impossible. Then Georgia hesitated no longer; but regardless of the dangers to which she exposed herself at the hands of the savage allies of the royal government, the smoke of whose wigwams could be seen on every side but one, she put herself in line with her sisters, and as a reward for her temerity, suffered more in the conflict than any other one of the thirteen revolted colonies. For twelve months before the Declaration of Independence she was in line, and her patriotic citizens were sending supplies of food and ammunition to their brethren in Boston, and organizing troops to strike for independence; and in all this patriotic work no one was more active than William Candler, of Richmond county. By his ardent zeal in support of the colonies at this time, he rendered himself so obnoxious to the crown government, that when the enemy had

overrun the entire State, and had driven into exile all of its best citizens, and re-established the royal authority throughout its borders, the tory legislature at Savannah, on the 6th of July, 1780, passed an act proscribing him, along with a hundred and fifty others of the leaders of the patriots in Georgia. By this act, not only were the estates of all the most prominent and influential whigs of the State confiscated to the crown, but each of them was, by name, disqualified to hold office, vote, or sit on juries.

At this time a reign of terror prevailed in Georgia. Unfortunately for the patriots, when Augusta fell into the hands of the British, Colonel Thomas Brown, a notorious tory leader, was placed in command of the post. Prior to the beginning of active hostilities, he had lived in Augusta, and by his offensive and intemperate zeal in support of the crown, and consequent hostility to the cause of the colonies, he became so obnoxious to the patriots of Richmond county that they arrested him, administered a good coat of tar and feathers, and paraded him up and down through the streets of Augusta, for a full half day, on a cart drawn by three sorry mules, to his great discomfiture and the great amusement of the populace. After this indignity he was driven from the State, and in South Carolina, whither he fled, he became a leader among the tories, who were much more numerous there than they ever were in upper Georgia.

In Richmond county, then the second county in the State in population and importance, there

The first constitution was adopted by the convention in Savannah on the 5th of February, 1777, and the first legislature under this constitution met on the following day. One of the most important laws enacted by this legislature was "An Act for the expulsion of intruders from this State". The enforcement of this law was placed in the hands of a local committee in each county. The members of these committees were selected by the legislature and named in the act. Their duties were defined and they were empowered to arrest intruders, confiscate their estates, "institute actions both at common law" to "transport beyond the limits of this state", and under certain conditions, even to put to death.

The committee for [illegible] county was [illegible] Gardener, [illegible], [illegible] Hamilton, Colonel [illegible], James McCall, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Wright, Sherwood [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and Samuel Alexander.

It was this committee which put into effect [illegible] on Colonel [illegible]. Since it is not strange that he, when he escaped from [illegible] poured out the vials of his wrath upon [illegible]. [illegible] were the especial objects of his vengeance and were driven with their families into exile, their homes were destroyed, their property confiscated and some of them put to death.

were but few tories. Her people had always been true to the colonies, and remained true throughout the struggle, notwithstanding the reign of terror inaugurated by Brown, after the fall of Augusta.

Smarting under the remembrance of bodily pain and the humiliating indignity he had suffered at the hands of her people, he pursued them with a malignant cruelty and vindictive hate unequaled in any other place or State, even in that struggle, marked, as it was, for cruelty and the utter disregard, by the British and tories, of every right conceded to belligerents by the laws of nations, and the rules of civilized warfare. Homes were rendered desolate and were "filled with blood, ashes and tears." The patriots were compelled to pass under a yoke too heavy to be borne. Further sojourn in upper Georgia was rendered intolerable, and all good people forsook the country dominated over by the insatiate Brown and his followers.

"Before the end of three months, all the property, both real and personal, of the patriots in Georgia, was disposed of by confiscation. For further gains, Indians were encouraged to bring in slaves wherever they could find them. * * * *

"All families were subjected to the visits of successive banditti, who received commissions as volunteers, with no pay but that derived from rapine.

* * * * "Patriots were outlawed and savagely murdered, homes burned, and women and

children driven shelterless into the forests; and districts so desolated that they seemed only the abodes of orphans and widows."*

Savannah had fallen, Augusta had fallen, and, on the 12th of May, 1780, Charleston fell; and there was not an organized army of patriots south of Virginia.

Cornwallis had five thousand troops in South Carolina and two thousand in Georgia, and expected to supplement this force with regiments he determined to raise among the loyalists of these States (South Carolina and Georgia). The inhabitants of the districts were to be enrolled; the men above forty were to be held responsible for order, and the young men were held liable to military service. Major Patrick Ferguson was sent into the districts to see that these organizations were made. Any one found thereafter in arms against the king was to be sentenced to death for desertion and treason. Commissions were put in the hands of men void of honor, or compassion, who gathered about them profligate ruffians, who roamed through these States indulging in rapine, and ready to put patriots to death as outlaws.†

This was the condition of Georgia and South Carolina after the fall of Savannah, Augusta and Charleston. To record all the barbarities heaped upon these people would require a volume. To remain at home was either dishonor or death. To leave home, and go into exile,

*Bancroft.

†Schenck's North Carolina.

was financial ruin, and unutterable suffering. In the emergency, many who had been ardent patriots during all the first years of the war, succumbed to the minions of the tyrant, and took British "protection." This was especially true in South Carolina. In that State, many who had been leaders in the cause of independence at the beginning of the struggle, paralyzed by the calamities that had overtaken them, passively submitted and took the oath. Among these were Charles Pinckney, late president of the State Senate; Rawlins Lowndes, late president of the State of South Carolina, and Henry Laurens, president of the first American congress.

In Georgia, however, especially upper Georgia, but few patriots of prominence yielded. The barbarity and the imperious demands of the ruthless invader only nerved the Georgia revolutionists to a more heroic resistance. They chose exile and poverty with honor, rather than safety and affluence with dishonor.

Among the most unyielding was William Candler. Rejecting with scorn and contempt the terms offered by the enemy, he abandoned his home and ample fortune, and sought refuge for his family beyond the Alleghany mountains, in the wilds of Tennessee, and leaving them there, he returned to the conflict to stay until the insolent foe was driven from the borders of his State.

Prior to the fall of Savannah, no military operations on an extensive scale were carried on in Georgia.

At the beginning of the war a brigade of four small battalions was raised, and put under command of General McIntosh; and all the militia of the State were enrolled, and thoroughly organized: but the principal fighting on her soil consisted of numerous skirmishes, which did not rise to the dignity of battles, between small scouting parties of patriots, and predatory bands of indians and tories. There had been no occasion to call out the entire militia, nor, indeed, any considerable part of it. The troops engaged in these frequent skirmishes rarely exceeded in number a captain's company. They were usually volunteer bands, enlisted for no definite time, going and coming very much as they pleased, without discipline, and having none of the qualities of a good soldier but patriotism and bravery. It was by such soldiers, young and adventurous spirits, that most of the fighting in Georgia, prior to the fall of Savannah, was done.

During this time, while we find abundant evidence in the records that William Candler was active in the civil affairs of the State, and prominent in its councils—so prominent indeed that when the enemy captured Savannah, in 1778, and re-established the royal government, one of the first acts of the tory legislature was to pass a law to proscribe him as a traitor to the crown—it does not appear that he was actively engaged in the military service. No enemy had invaded Georgia, and the militia organizations of the State, in one of which he was an officer, had not as yet been called into action.

But when, in the autumn of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton, who had succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief of the British armies in America, determined to transfer the scene of war to the South, and was to this end concentrating his forces, with the determination to accomplish in that quarter, if possible, what his predecessors had, for nearly four years, vainly endeavored to accomplish at the North, the conquest of the country, and the subjugation of the people, he appears among the first to buckle on his armor, and confront the invader. Having, as has already been said, rather than submit, even passively and temporarily, to the rule of the minions of the royal government, abandoned home and fortune, and taken his wife and younger children into exile in the wilds beyond the Alleghany mountains, he returned to the conflict, there to remain till all the enemies of his beloved State were driven beyond the seas, and her independence acknowledged by the British king.

Most of the patriots in Georgia, and many of those in South Carolina, pursued the same course. In Richmond county, scarcely any who were able to get away remained. Almost all went into exile in the other States, most of them into North Carolina, but some into Virginia, and others into Maryland; among the latter, the Fews, who had originally come from that State to Georgia, stopping, however, a number of years in North Carolina, on the way.

William Candler was a Captain in the royal militia when the War of the Revolution began, having been commissioned as such on the 12th day of April, 1773. He was therefore a man not without experience in military matters, and was a leader in the community in which he lived.

As soon as war became inevitable, all the military organizations throughout the State were purged, and every officer and man suspected of disaffection toward the colonies was expelled, and a thorough reorganization made. In this reorganization Captain William Candler was made Major, and he continued to hold that rank till about the end of the year 1778. In November of that year the legislature passed a law requiring the election of new officers in all the companies and regiments in the State, and in this reorganization he was elected Colonel. At what precise time this reorganization was made we do not know, for there are to be found nowhere any minutes of the Executive Council or other military records, from the 22nd of December, 1778, to the 24th of July, 1779, and the election ordered by the law of November, 1778, was required by the law to be held in sixty days. Hence, it must have been held in January, 1779, in the six months of which we have no record. All we know from the records is that William Candler was a major at the beginning of this six months, and a colonel at the end of it, and that there was, probably in January, 1779, a reorganization of all the militia

regiments in the State. Hence it is probable that he, at this reorganization, was elected Colonel.

Prior to this time, the arms-bearing men of Richmond county, who, at the beginning of the war were organized into one large regiment of thirteen companies, had been divided into two regiments, the "upper" and the "lower" regiment of Richmond county. Candler was Colonel of the "upper regiment," bordering on Wilkes county, the men of which constituted one regiment, under command of Colonel Elijah Clarke. When the infamous Colonel Brown occupied Augusta, and drove the families of the patriots into exile, these two regiments were greatly depleted, most of the men composing them having been forced to go with their wives and children into other States, or leave them to starve, or be murdered by the minions of the tyrant. The Colonels of these regiments themselves, with the remnants of their commands still remaining with them, were unable to remain longer in Georgia, but were drifting aimlessly about in upper South Carolina, there being at this time no semblance of an organized army of patriots in either State to which they could attach themselves. All they could do, and all they attempted to do, was to wage a sort of guerrilla warfare against small detachments, and imprudent foraging parties of the enemy, when they ventured a little too far from the posts to which they belonged.

At this juncture, Colonel Clarke and some of his followers, among whom was Colonel Candler and a mere fragment of his militia regiment, conceived the idea of going rapidly back to upper Georgia, making a sudden attack on Augusta, capturing or destroying the garrison, breaking up the post, and thus relieving all of that portion of the State, of which Augusta was the center, and the most important point. Colonel McCall, with a hundred South Carolinians, joined the expedition.

With this object in view they returned, and in the month of September appeared before the town. Many suffering patriots, who were still skulking in the woods about their desolate homes, hailed with delight the approach of Clarke and his followers, and at once rallied to his standard. These new recruits, being principally Richmond county men, attached themselves to Colonel Candler's remnant of a regiment, that being the only Richmond county organization engaged in this effort to reclaim Augusta, and relieve upper Georgia of the presence of the enemy. But, for want of artillery, and because of heavy reinforcements received by Brown, the tory commander of the British forces, the effort failed, and the country around, and the few remaining citizens were, if possible, in a more deplorable condition than they were before this unsuccessful effort for their relief.

Clarke and his little army raised the siege, and retired to the back country, leaving, from necessity, many wounded, who fell into the

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hands of the enemy. These unfortunates were treated with the most barbaric cruelty by Brown and his savage allies, and twelve of them were hanged by his order in the room in which he lay wounded, in order that he might enjoy the fiendish pleasure of seeing their dying agonies.

This attack on Augusta only enraged the tory commander, and caused him to oppress with a more despotic hand the poor and the weak who were unable to get out of the State.

The British commander-in-chief in Charleston had already fulminated an edict that all men under forty years old, remaining in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, should be enrolled as British soldiers, and be required to take up arms in defense of the British king; and any who refused were to be treated as traitors, and when captured, shot as deserters. The insatiate Brown enforced this decree with the utmost rigor, and, to avoid death or service with the tories, every patriot had to join the patriot army, however reluctant or ill-prepared to do so.

These high-handed measures, unheard of hitherto in civilized warfare, only wrought the patriots up to a more determined resistance. But to be effective, more thorough and compact organization of the troops was necessary. To this end, Colonel Candler, at this juncture, with the remnant of his old militia regiment, which had gone with him in this attack upon Augusta, as a nucleus, raised a new regiment of volunteers, composed entirely, as their bounty certificates show, of men who had joined him during the

siege, and others who had gone into exile, but who, leaving their families in places of safety, returned to join this, one of the first, if not *the* first, purely volunteer regiment of Georgians organized for the defense of the State during the struggle. These men were enlisted to serve "till the British are totally expelled from the State." They elected their own officers, and were distinguished during the remainder of the war, as "the Regiment of Refugees, of Richmond county," because it was composed entirely of Richmond county men, whose families were in "refugeeship," or exile in other States.

No record was made at the time in books in the executive offices of the State, of the organization of this regiment, and other similar organizations of Georgians made by Colonels Clarke and Ben Few about the same time, because there was at that time, in Georgia, no executive office, no governor, and no civil government, all records that had not been captured, having been sent "to the northward," and the governor having retired to North Carolina.

All the record we have of them, other than their achievements in the field, is to be found in the mass of old bounty land papers, which have remained, undisturbed, and uncared for, in the capitol of the State for more than a hundred years. During this long period of time the capital has been removed four times, and once captured and ravaged by a hostile army. Amid these vicissitudes no doubt many of these old papers, containing records so valuable, have

been lost or destroyed, and with them have also been lost even the names of many of the gallant men who constituted these regiments. But many have been preserved, and from them we have gathered the names of all of the field officers, many of the line officers, and some of the privates.

The field officers of "the Regiment of Refugees, of Richmond county," who took charge of it at its organization, in 1780, were William Candler, Colonel; David Robeson, Lieutenant-colonel; John Shields, Major; John McCarthy, Adjutant, and Rev. Loveless Savage, Chaplain.

Some of the line officers were Robert Spurlock, Captain; Ezekiel Offutt, Captain; Abraham Ayers, Captain; John Shackleford, Captain; Frederick Stallings, Captain; James Stallings, Lieutenant; Edmund Martin, Lieutenant; and James Martin, Lieutenant. The names of the other company officers may be hidden away in the uncared-for piles of Revolutionary and other old dust-covered papers in the storage rooms of the capitol, or they may have been lost. At all events, the writer has not yet discovered them.

It was stated above that the men of this regiment elected their own officers. This statement is undoubtedly true as to all vacancies that occurred through the casualties of battle, and otherwise, and as to all of the first corps of officers, who commanded it, except, perhaps, the Colonel; and it is believed to be true of him also. While there is no record of the election of any officer in the regiment, there is evidence that the

first corps of officers, as well as all who filled vacancies, were so chosen. Among the old papers spoken of above, is the certificate of Colonel Candler, given to Lieutenant-colonel Robeson, when that officer applied for his bounty.

The certificate is in the usual form, but on the back of it is this endorsement: "The within named David Robeson was chosen Lieutenant-colonel of my Regiment when we withdrew from this State, the 20th of September, 1780, and acted as such till sometime in the last of December following." Thus it is certified that this officer was elected at the formation of the Regiment of Refugees, at the termination of the first siege of Augusta; and it is believed that the Colonel and all the other officers were elected at the same time, notwithstanding he had, for at least eighteen months, held a Colonel's commission in the State militia. The Act of the 20th of August, 1781, offering the bounty to the absent refugees invited them to return, and join any military organization of Georgians then engaged in the effort to drive the enemy out of the State, and almost all of those who returned joined Colonel Candler's standard, because his command was composed almost entirely of men whose families, like the families of these new recruits, were in exile. This was natural, whether the Colonel commanding was elected by his men, or commanded by virtue of his old commission in the militia organization. In either

event, he had been a Colonel for about two years and a half when the bounty act was passed.

The same doubt exists as to Colonels Clarke and Ben Few. Both of them held commissions as Colonel in the militia, and yet we find them, during the occupancy of the State by the British, commanding regiments composed partly of refugees, as is shown by their bounty certificates. But their regiments were not distinguished, as Candler's was, as "Refugee Regiments." Candler's was the only Georgia regiment that enjoyed that distinction.

Lieutenant-colonel Robeson, of Candler's regiment, resigned, it is presumed, in December, 1780, for at that time Lieutenant James Martin was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel Candler's endorsement of Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson's bounty certificate, quoted above, shows that he ceased to be Lieutenant-Colonel in that month.

Major Shields was killed in battle. That he was a gallant and worthy officer is attested by the certificate given by Colonel Candler to his widow when she applied for her bounty.

The meager records in existence do not show who succeeded Major Shields when he fell; but it is believed that Henry Candler did, for we know that he was in this regiment, and that he rose to the rank of Major, and we have no evidence that any one else was ever Major of it—no evidence that any other officer of the rank of Major intervened between Major Shields and Major Candler. It is therefore probable, that

when the gallant Shields was killed, Henry Candler was elected by the men to succeed him.

Of these refugee troops, including the regiments of Clarke and Ben Few, referred to above, the historian, McCall says: "These men had been so long in active service, and had so frequently fought and skirmished with the enemy, that they might be considered veteran troops." They had been in constant, arduous, active service nearly a year, when on the 20th of August, 1781, the patriot legislature at Augusta, in recognition of their services, and to encourage those exiled citizens, who were still dispersed in the other States, and were fighting with any band of patriots that happened to be nearest to the place in which they had taken refuge, to return to the defense of their own State, passed the Act above referred to, offering a bounty of "two hundred and fifty acres of good land" to each refugee who had returned or who would return and aid in "the total expulsion of the British from this State." In response to this appeal many other refugees returned and attached themselves to these regiments, and fought to the close of the war.

To secure the bounty* due him under this law, the refugee soldier was required to attach to his application, and file with the Governor, the certificate of the commanding officer under whom

*As a matter of interest to his descendants of the third and fourth generation, I append copies of a few certificates given by Colonel Candler to some members of his regiment, with facsimile of his autograph signature.

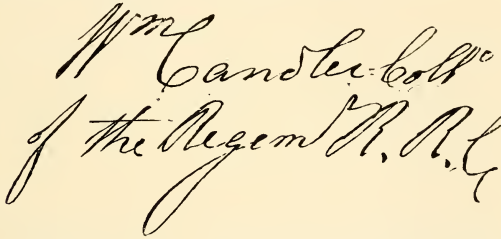
"This is to certify that Marshall Martin was one of those worthy citizens, who fled British protection and joined my regiment at the first

he had served, that he had been a refugee, served in his regiment, was a good and faithful soldier and was entitled to the bounty.

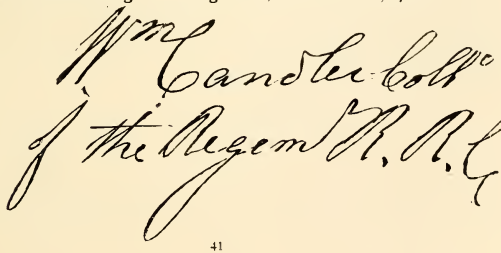
The field officers certified for one another. Colonel Clarke certified for Colonel Candler; Colonel Candler certified for Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson certified for Colonel Clarke, &c.

To the officers, larger bounties were given, graded according to rank. A Colonel was entitled to a thousand acres; a Lieutenant-colonel, eight hundred acres; a Major, six hundred and forty acres; a Captain, five hundred acres, and a

siege of Augusta, and served as a private in the said regiment under my command, and was a good and faithful soldier.



"I do certify that Captain Abraham Ayers was one of those worthy refugees who fled from British tyranny and faithfully did his duty as a captain in my regiment of refugees until he bravely fell, fighting for his country, at the battle fought at Long Cane, in December, 1780.



Lieutenant, three hundred and fifty acres. All of these bounties were, under the provisions of the law, exempt from taxation for ten years. But by a subsequent enactment the refugee soldier could waive his exemption from taxation, and thus get fifteen additional acres of land on each hundred. Nearly all of them waived the exemption and got grants, as the land records

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Richmond County. } "This is to certify that Major John Shields was one of those worthy citizens who fled British protection and joined me at the first siege of Augusta, and faithfully did his duty as a good soldier, and gloriously lost his life fighting for this State, and is entitled to every bounty due his rank."

Certified by

Wm Candler Coll°
of the Regem R. R. G

In contrast with the above mark the extreme caution of the same officer when called on to certify for one about whose steadfast loyalty he seemed to be in a little doubt:

"I do hereby certify that the bearer hereof, John Bender, was in the earliest part of the late war, attached to the American cause, and faithfully did his duty in the regiment of militia under my command, but after the defeat of General Ash he withdrew himself into the State of Virginia. During the term of his refugeeship, as I am informed, he behaved himself as a friend to the United States."

Wm Candler Coll°

How great the contrast between the tone of this certificate and that

show, not for two hundred and fifty acres, but for two hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres—two hundred and fifty acres with fifteen per cent. added.

The same rule applied to officers' bounties. A Colonel with a warrant for a thousand acres, could waive his right of exemption from taxation, and get a grant of eleven hundred and fifty acres. All the officers waived the exemption and took the additional acres of land.

The second siege of Augusta was conducted by General Pickens and Colonel Lee, the father of that peerless soldier, Robert E. Lee, assisted by Clarke, Candler and Jackson, with their Georgians. This siege terminated in the surrender of Brown and all the troops under his command as prisoners of war, and the permanent occupation of Augusta by the Americans. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Georgia troops, whose homes had been destroyed, whose wives and daughters had been insulted,

given to the widow of the gallant Major Shields, who "lost his life gloriously fighting for this State!"

Governor Houstoun's warrant to Colonel Candler for his bounty, still preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, is as follows:

GEORGIA. No. 196.

These are to certify that Colonel William Candler, acting as such in refugeeship, is entitled to one thousand acres of land as a bounty agreeable to a resolve of the General Assembly passed at Augusta on the 19th of August 1781, as per certificate of Elijah Clarke, Colonel. Given under my hand at Savannah, the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest: D. REES. J. HOUSTOUN.

This was a special bounty granted only to refugees, hence the certificate was made, not only as to the rank, but had to state, also, that he "served as such in refugeeship."

and whose aged fathers and young sons and brothers had been murdered by Brown and his ruffians, could be restrained from putting the prisoners to death even after they had surrendered. Colonel Lee says in his "Memoirs of the War in the South:" "The militia of Georgia, under Colonel Clarke, were so exasperated by the cruelties inflicted in the course of the war in this State, that they were disposed to have sacrificed every man taken, and with great difficulty was this disposition now suppressed. Poor Grierson,* with several others, had been killed after surrender. In no part of the South was the war conducted with such asperity. It often sunk into barbarity."

With the recapture of Augusta the patriot authority was re-established throughout most of the State, and these ostracised rebels, in their turn, enacted laws banishing forever from the State those who had mustered under the flag of the enemies of their country, confiscating their estates, and making the name "tory" so odious that to-day, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, it is a stench in the nostrils of the great-great-grandchildren of the heroes of Savannah, Augusta, King's Mountain, Cowpens, and the numerous other less noted fields on which they shed their blood in defense of their homes and their firesides. This act of confiscation and perpetual banishment was passed on

*He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Richmond county militia prior to the reorganization in 1775, when the regiment was purged. He then became a tory, and his neighbors suffered much at his hands. Hence his cruel death.

the 14th day of March, 1782. It is prefaced by a long preamble in which, after reciting the various crimes and acts of treason of which those mentioned by name in the Act, had been guilty, the battle-scarred old patriot, who drafted the bill, said, with more force and pathos than rhetorical elegance:

"The said treasons have been followed by a series of murders, rapine and devastation as cruel as they were unnecessary, whereby order and justice were banished from the land, and lawless power established on high, exhibiting the melancholy picture of Indians inflicting dreadful punishments on both old and young of the faithful and peaceable inhabitants of this State; women and children sitting on the ruins of their houses, perishing by famine and cold, whilst others were compelled, in the midst of a rigorous season, to depart this State, being previously plundered of both their and their children's clothing, and every other necessary that might tend to mitigate the uncommon severities exercised on the softer sex and their innocent babes. Nor was this all. Whilst these days of blood and British anarchy continued with us, and commanded the execution of our citizens taken in arms—executions as unauthorized by the laws of nations as they were cruel in themselves—the torch was applied to the temples dedicated to the service of the Most High God, whereby they completed a violation of every right human and divine." Then follows a list of the names of those who were, by the

terms of the act, "forever banished from this State." It was provided in this law that if any one named in it refused to leave the State, or leaving it, returned, he should be seized and imprisoned "without bail or main-prize" and sent away by the first ship that sailed to "some part of the British king's dominions." If he ever returned, he was to "suffer death without benefit of clergy." Under the operation of this law much of the property of the tories was confiscated to the State, and for the last two years of the war almost all the expenses of the State, civil and military, were paid from the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property.

Such were the retaliatory laws enacted by the patriots, exasperated by tory oppression, intolerance, cruelty and robbery.

That no tory nor sympathizer with the tories and the British government might escape, an oath of renunciation and allegiance was exacted of every man remaining in the State* Officers of the patriot government were sent into every district in every county to see that all who remained subscribed this oath, and the minutes

*This oath was in these words: "I, ... , do solemnly swear, without any equivocation or reservation of mind, that I do in truth and sincerity, cheerfully and desirously, renounce and abjure the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and also the crown thereof, forever; and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Georgia, and do everything in my power to support the independence of the same, agreeable to the declaration passed in congress on the fourth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, and that also all treasons, combinations and conspiracies, or any movement of the British troops, their emissaries or spies against it, which shall come to my knowledge, I will immediately make known to the nearest justice of the peace, so help me God."

of the Executive Council show that on the 28th day of January, 1782, it was "ordered that William Candler and William Jackson administer the oath to the inhabitants of the upper part of Richmond county." This was the part of the county in which William Candler lived, and in which the men of his regiment lived. They were therefore well acquainted, knew who were loyal and who were disloyal, and, no doubt, for this reason, he was deemed especially fitted for this work. At this time William Candler's family was in exile beyond the Alleghany mountains, and remained there till the close of the war, while he continued actively in the military service till the struggle was over, and had a part in almost every campaign and engagement in Georgia and the Carolinas during the last four years of the war. This is attested, as well by the meager printed history of this sanguinary period now in existence, as by family tradition and the old unpublished records on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

It is a matter of sore regret to every loyal Georgian that no history of the part taken by Georgia, and her sons, in the war for independence, was attempted for nearly a generation after the close of the war. So long a time had elapsed that most of the soldiers who fought the battles of the Revolution, were dead, when Captain Hugh McCall, a veteran of the war, though wasted and enfeebled by age and disease incurred in the army of his country, often prostrate on his bed, and always a helpless cripple,

unable to walk, and confined to one spot, except as he was trundled about in an easy chair on wheels, and able to write only on a tablet resting on his knee, "fired with patriotic zeal, and anxious to wrest from impending oblivion the fading traditions of a State he loved so well," essayed the task; and to him are we, the great-grandchildren of the Georgia heroes of the Revolution, more indebted than to all others, for all the printed history we have of the sufferings and achievements of our ancestors during the dark and bloody days of the war for independence. Still many of the details of the times so long past were unknown to, and unrecorded by him. But few official reports of the battles in which Georgia troops had been engaged were in existence.

From the files of the newspapers published in the United States and in the Confederate States during the war of secession, the impartial historian could now, without any other sources of information, write a history of that gigantic struggle. But at the time of the Revolution there was but one newspaper published in Georgia, and it was in Savannah. From its old files could be, and doubtless was, gathered by Georgia's first historian, much valuable historic information concerning the conduct of the War of the Revolution in that quarter, and concerning the part acted by the men who lived in that part of the State. But in Augusta, the metropolis of upper Georgia, where the patriots suffered most, and where Georgia patriotism

and Georgia valor was most splendidly illustrated, there was no newspaper to chronicle the deeds of daring and heroic sacrifices and achievements of the patriot soldiers in that quarter.

The historian had to rely, therefore, solely on oral tradition for details, and on the personal recollections of those around him for the facts of the history of the times of which he wrote. They had a vivid recollection of the campaigns and battles in which they were personally engaged, and the part they played in them. Those, all over the State, who were still in life, and who had been active in public affairs since the close of the war, were living reminders to him of the part they had taken in the struggle, and he did them ample justice. But of those who were dead, and of whose services there was not even a newspaper record, there were no reminders, and much that they did had been forgotten in the rapid whirl of events following the close of the war.

Especially was this true of the patriots of upper Georgia, of whose services and sufferings no account had ever been written, and whose section Captain McCall, confined an invalid in Savannah, could not visit personally in gathering materials for his history. At that early period, it must be remembered, the journey from Savannah to Augusta was more arduous, and required more time than that from Savannah to New York now. All he could do, therefore, was to record what he personally knew, and

leave to others to make record of the things he omitted. But for more than another generation, no one else attempted to write a history of Georgia.

Thus many men and many things worthy of a conspicuous page in the history of the State, have been given only a paragraph.

This is eminently true of William Candler who, dying less than four years after the close of the War of the Revolution, had, together with many of his dead comrades, been almost forgotten before any one attempted to write a history of that struggle, and to chronicle the deeds of those engaged in it. But notwithstanding these unpropitious circumstances, unpropitious for his fame and the fame of others similarly situated, who died at the dawn of freedom, enough was recorded of Colonel William Candler, some of which has been published in the books, and much hitherto unpublished, to establish the fact that no other Georgian of his day was more active, in both the field and the forum, in shaping the destiny of the infant commonwealth. The deeds of those who lived many years to enjoy the freedom they had won, were remembered and recorded in the books. Those of the men who died so soon were only partially written.

From the records yet in existence, published and unpublished, I make the following extracts bearing on William Candler's life and public services. They establish all I have said concerning him. The Reverend Ignatius A. Few, L. L. D., a grandson of William Candler and a nephew of

the Honorable William Few, the first senator ever elected to the United States Congress from Georgia, left in his family Bible, when he died fifty years ago, a brief manuscript history of his family. That manuscript is now before the writer. It may be relied on for correctness as far as it goes, for its author, Doctor Few, was born more than a hundred years ago, lived, therefore, in point of time, near to his grandfather, in the same county in which he had lived and died, was a man eminent in his day for learning and piety, and came fully up to Cicero's definition of a good historian, "a man too brave to tell a lie, and brave enough to tell the truth." He says:

"William Candler was probably born in Ireland. His parents certainly were. He held the rank of Colonel in the American army during the war of the Revolution; and died and was buried in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1789, four miles east from Mount Carmel."

Lyman C. Draper, L. L. D., Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in his "King's Mountain and its Heroes," says "Major William Candler, who, with Captains Carr and Johnson, commanded the small party of Georgians at King's Mountain, was born of English parents in Belfast, Ireland, in 1738, and was brought to Virginia when a mere child. During the war he served under Col. Clarke, was in the attack on Augusta, at King's Mountain, and Blackstock's, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was a member of the legislature of 1784-5, was appointed a Judge, and died at his seat in

Columbia county, in 1789, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving several children, his oldest son, Henry, having served in the army with him."

These two accounts, far apart in point of time and distance, agree substantially as to the main facts, and are, no doubt, substantially correct; but there are minor errors in both. It is not probable that William Candler was born in Ireland. His parents certainly were, but it is most probable that he was born after they came to America. The year of his birth was 1736, not 1738, and he died in 1787, not 1789, as stated.

He was moreover a Colonel, not a Major, at the time of the battle of King's Mountain, as has already been shown. Thus much as to the date and place of his birth and death.

Of his military record, we have already given a part gathered from documents in the capitol of Georgia, hitherto unpublished. The following accounts of his services as a soldier have been published, and are here reproduced in the language of the authors who published them.

Captain McCall, in his "History of Georgia," written in the early part of the present century, when many of the actors in the stirring scenes of the revolution were still living, and the sources of information were much more abundant and reliable than those at the command of subsequent writers, says, "when Colonel Clarke raised the siege of Augusta, in the summer of 1780, he withdrew to the Little River country, which had, in common with all the rest of the State, been overrun and devastated by the enemy. He

there furloughed his men for a short time, that they might look after the safety and welfare of their families, and get themselves in readiness for another active campaign."

Clarke's regiment was from Wilkes county, on the north side of Little river, which was the dividing line between the counties of Wilkes and Richmond; and Candler's from the upper part of Richmond county, on the south side of the river.

In the month of September, the men of both regiments were to meet at a place of rendezvous appointed by Colonel Clarke, who, being the senior officer, commanded all the troops. When they met and "when (to quote McCall's own words) he (Clarke) was ready to march, he found himself at the head of about three hundred men, who had in their train four hundred women and children. The condition of the country for two years had been such that the vestiges of cultivation were scarcely to be seen anywhere, and to leave their families behind under such circumstances, was to subject them to certain want, if not starvation, in a country under the control of an enemy whose barbarity has been fully described.

"Colonel Clarke, therefore, resolved to escort these helpless women and children to Kentucky,* where they would be in a land of plenty

*Kentucky was then a part of Virginia; Tennessee, a part of North Carolina. Boundary lines were ill-defined, and while Clarke supposed he left the women and children in Kentucky, he really left them in East Tennessee, between the French Broad and the Holston rivers, in the "No'lichucky settlement." He never got within forty miles of the Ken-

and out of the reach of a barbarous enemy. With this helpless multitude, like Moses from Egypt, of olden time, Colonel Clarke commenced a march of two hundred miles, through a mountainous wilderness, to avoid being cut off by the enemy.

"On the eleventh day they reached the Wattauga and Nollichucky rivers, on the north side of the mountain, in a starved and otherwise deplorable condition. Many of the men and women had received no subsistence for several days, except nuts, and the last two, even the children were subsisted on the same kind of food. * * * *

"Many of the tender sex were obliged to travel on foot, and some of them without shoes.

* * * * * * * *

"While Colonel Clarke was crossing the mountains he met Captain Hampton, who informed him that Colonel Campbell was collecting a force on the west side of the mountains to attack Ferguson. Major Candler and Captain Johnson filed off with thirty men, and made a junction with Colonel Campbell at Gilbert town, and had a share in the defeat of Ferguson at King's mountain on the 7th of October."

Dr. Draper in his account of the King's Mountain campaign says: "While Colonel

tucky line. This part of Tennessee, now constituting the counties of Washington and Sullivan, had been settled prior to the beginning of the War of the Revolution, principally by immigrants from Southwest Virginia, and because of its remoteness from the scenes of war, and its abundance of food supplies, it was an inviting place of refuge for the Georgians, who had been driven from their homes by the British and their merciless allies, the tories.

Clarke, of Georgia, with his followers, was retreating from that unhappy country with their families, and were aiming to cross the mountains to the friendly Nollichucky settlements, they were met by Captain Edward Hampton, who informed them that Campbell, Sevier, Shelly, and McDowell were collecting a force with which to attack Ferguson.

"Major William Candler and Captain Johnson, of Clark's party, filed off with thirty men and formed a junction with the mountain men near Gilbert town."

Thus these two historians do not differ as to this hegira from Georgia, and the part played by the Georgians in the King's Mountain campaign. There is, however, some doubt as to which Candler led the Georgians; if not, then there is, in both accounts, a mistake as to his rank. If the Candler, who commanded the Georgians, was "Major Candler," he was Henry Candler. If not Henry, then this Candler was Colonel William Candler, not "Major" William Candler. Both William Candler and his son Henry were with Colonel Clarke when he led the refugees from Georgia into East Tennessee. The former was a Colonel, the latter a Major. Both belonged to the same regiment. That regiment, now very small, by reason of arduous service and the temporary dispersion of the men in the States toward the north to take care of their families, was a part of Colonel Clarke's command, with which he was guarding the women and children across the mountains, when

he met Captain Hampton, and was informed by him that Campbell was collecting a force to pursue Ferguson. From his small force of only three hundred men, Clarke deemed it unwise to detach many, and yet these gallant Georgians were anxious to have a share in the campaign against Ferguson, at whose hands they had suffered so much. Colonel Clarke, therefore, permitted one of the Candlers, with a Captain and thirty men, all he could spare, to leave him and join the expedition.

It is probable that in selecting the officer for this service he would have chosen the young man, who had no family to guard on the journey into Tennessee, rather than the old one, whose wife and children were with the party of refugees, for whose protection and safety, the expedition had been undertaken.

For these reasons the Candler who commanded the Georgians at King's mountain was, probably, Major Henry Candler, not Colonel William Candler.

The mistake of the historian was easy and natural, since Colonel William Candler had been, up to a short time previous to this, a Major. It is true that the writer has not been able to find any written record of the precise time when Henry Candler attained the rank of Major. But that he did attain that rank is a moral certainty. He and his father were the only two Candlers in Georgia old enough to bear arms at the beginning of the war, and he was at that time only fifteen or sixteen years

old. All the histories of the war agree that there was, during the last two years, a Colonel Candler, and a Major Candler in command of Georgia troops. These officers were sometimes engaged in the same campaigns and battles. They were both, according to all accounts, engaged in the battle of Blackstock's Farm.

In the mutations of a desolating war, such as prevailed in Georgia for the last four years of the revolutionary struggle, when all official records perished, it is not strange that the precise date on which promotions were made cannot be fixed. Many other soldiers in this contest, by gallantry and the casualties of battle, won promotions of which there is no tangible record. McCall in speaking of this says, "it would be as difficult as it would be unnecessary, to notice all the promotions that were made during a seven years' war." Moreover, it is true that while all the arms-bearing men in Georgia were enrolled in the militia, and organized into companies and regiments, all fully officered, these companies and regiments were, much of the time, not in active service. But it often happened that a militia officer, when not under orders, and when he saw where he could strike a blow for his country, would call for volunteers for a special service, and with such volunteers as would join him, officers and men, go to meet the enemy. Sometimes these volunteers selected their own officers, who served them as such for a week or a month, when the organization, having accomplished its object, would disband, and such

officers would drop back into the ranks of the militia regiments to which they belonged. Usually the commanding officer of such temporary organizations was a veteran officer of the State troops, who was in actual commission, and often some of his subordinates in the special service, were, in the regular State organizations, his equals in rank; while others, who were privates or Corporals or Sergeants in the regular militia organizations, were Captains and Majors in these emergency corps. Elijah Clarke, unquestionably the best fighter Georgia had in the Revolutionary War, while he sometimes fought at the head of the Wilkes county regiment of militia, of which he was at first Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterward Colonel, most frequently appears leading a volunteer force of this sort, sometimes consisting of only men enough to make a company, and at others of enough for a regiment, or even two. The two Fews and the two Candlers and Jackson often led volunteer bands of this character, especially in the Carolinas, in 1780 and 1781, while the enemy held Georgia.

This loose and irregular organization of Georgia troops is not to be wondered at when we remember that nearly all of her people were in exile, and that she was for many months without a Governor, and without any legal civil government.

In the battle of Blackstock's Farm, as has already been said, on the 18th of November, 1780, six weeks after the battle of King's Moun-

tain, both Colonel William Candler and Major Henry Candler were present. McCall says: "Colonel Twiggs, the senior officer under General Sumter, assisted by Colonel Clarke and Majors Candler and Jackson, with the Georgia militia, were to occupy the fence and the woods to the left of the house.

* * * * * * * *

"Colonel Candler had been detached on the march to collect provisions."

On this foraging expediton Colonel Candler encountered the enemy, and he and his wagon-train narrowly escaped capture. So closely was he pursued that in a few more minutes they would have been captured, had they not, at the supreme moment, reached the picket line of Sumter's army; for says McCall: "Colonel Candler, with his forage wagons, had just passed Sumter's pickets, when they fired on Tarleton's van."

Five days prior to this, on the 13th of November, at Fishdam Ford, one of the Candlers, if not both, was with General Sumter in the fight. In his account of this affair, McCall says: "During the day Colonels Twiggs and Clarke and Majors Candler and Jackson, with about a hundred Georgia militia, and in the evening, Colonel McCall, with a part of his regiment, joined the camp." We cannot tell with certainty which of the Candlers this was. It could have been either. Henry had never gone beyond the mountains; but after starting with Clarke and the refugees, and going with them till they met

Hampton, and learned that a force was being collected to pursue Ferguson, he turned back, and joined this expedition at Gilbert town, and, his force being very small, only thirty men, he attached himself and his thirty Georgians to Colonel Williams' South Carolina regiment, marched with them and fought with them at King's Mountain. After this, the object for which the expedition had been organized—the destruction of Ferguson's army—having been accomplished, the patriot band, which accomplished it dispersed, the troops from each State returning to their respective homes.

The enemy held Georgia; Major Candler could not, therefore, go home, as the other King's Mountain troops did; but he could go to General Sumter in South Carolina. This he did, and remained with him till he was, in one of the subsequent battles, either Long Cane or Cowpens, desperately wounded. But it is probable that the Candler, who is named by McCall as having joined Sumter at Fishdam Ford, was Colonel William Candler, notwithstanding McCall persists in calling him "Major" Candler, for Colonel Clarke came with him. These two officers, Colonels Clarke and Candler, it must be borne in mind, had gone on into Kentucky with the women and children, when Henry Candler turned back to pursue Ferguson.

After they had disposed of their helpless charge, and left them in a place of security and plenty, they returned, not to Georgia, for the enemy held that state from the mountains to the

sea; but to South Carolina, where they joined General Sumter, as Major Henry Candler had done after the battle of King's Mountain. This was some two weeks after the last named battle, for we are informed that they "returned to the borders of South Carolina about the 20th of October."

This was the first fighting Colonels Clarke and Candler had done since their vain attempt to drive the enemy out of Augusta in the preceding summer. After that unsuccessful effort, which was harshly criticised by some, but which, nevertheless, seems to have been well planned, and to have failed only because the enemy were so heavily re-inforced that to have continued the siege, or to have attempted to storm the town, would have been equally suicidal, they had been wholly engaged in leading the non-combatants out of upper Georgia into a place of safety. This accomplished, they, with their followers, returned to the conflict, and were engaged in almost every battle with the enemy in Georgia and the Carolinas up to the close of the war. Colonel Clarke and Major Candler were both severely wounded soon afterward, Clarke at Long Cane, and Candler either there or at Cowpens.

In his account of the battle of Blackstock's Farm, Colonel Samuel Hammond, an officer who was engaged in the battle, and who was afterward a member of congress from Georgia, and subsequently the financial agent of the general government in the territory of Missouri, says: "To obtain information of the movements of

the enemy, and, if possible, to get possession of, and bring away or destroy, the provisions stored at Summer's, Colonel Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, and Colonel Candler, of Georgia, were dispatched down the country with this object in view. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, of Clarke's regiment, of Georgia, and Major S. Hammond were detached toward Captain Faust's to attack and, if possible, to break up the station."

* * * * * * * *

"Williamson failed in his enterprise. * * * * * * Taylor and Candler were still in the rear with a host of the bravest spirits in our little army.

"Sumter reluctantly halted and refreshed his men and horses in about a half mile of Blackstock's field. * * * * * *

"The men and horses having fed hastily, the line of march was resumed, and when Blackstock's house was in view, our rear videttes fired at the advancing cavalry of the enemy. Colonels Taylor and Candler, at that moment, drove in with their wagons loaded with flour, etc., passed our guard, and entered the open field at Blackstock's. At the next moment Tarleton charged."

After describing the disposition of the forces, Colonel Hammond says: "Thus placed, General Sumter ordered Colonel Clarke, of Georgia, to take a hundred good men, pass the enemy's right, then formed in the open field, and, in cover of the woods, attack the infantry in the

rear, and cut off their horses there picketed. This order was promptly obeyed by Colonel Clarke and Colonel Candler, of Georgia, who just coming in with Taylor, volunteered on that service, as did Major Hammond with his command. * * * * * * * *

"Colonel Candler had one horse killed under him, and Major Hammond had two killed under him; but they remounted on infantry horses taken from the enemy.

"General Sumter, although badly wounded in this engagement, continued with his troops, carried on an uncomfortable litter, until they passed Burwick's Iron Works, after which his command was divided. A part continued with the General as an escort until they reached North Carolina, while the Georgians, commanded by Twiggs, Clarke, Candler and B. Few, turned westward, and in a few days marched toward Ninety-Six, taking their course along the foot of the mountains."

The foregoing are a few extracts taken from the imperfect records of this eventful period of Georgia's history yet in existence. From them it is evident that William Candler was one of the most active spirits in the scenes of those years of devastation, suffering and carnage. When the war closed, he brought his family back from its exile in Tennessee, rebuilt his destroyed habitation, and became as active in civil pursuits and in moulding the government of the infant State of Georgia as he had been in the war for independence. He was by nature en-

dowed with great energy and enterprise, and was, when the war began, possessed of ample fortune, most of which was swept away during the years 1780 and 1781, when the insatiate Brown held sway in Augusta. Still, with what he saved from the wreck of war, and what he made during the few years he lived after the close of the struggle, he died in easy, if not affluent, circumstances, and the old records of the county of Richmond, and of the city of Augusta, show that he was actively connected with every enterprise inaugurated while he lived looking to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of both. After his death, the legislature of the State, in 1789, passed a bill providing for the payment to "Henry Candler, administrator of William Candler deceased," of a considerable sum of money "for services rendered, and supplies furnished" by him to the State. Nor were his efforts during the brief time he lived after the close of the war, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, directed alone to the promotion of the material interests of the State. He was as active in politics, and in the councils of the infant commonwealth, as he had been in the field in the establishment of its independence.

The first legislature elected after the treaty of peace between the British government and the successful colonies was concluded, met in Savannah on the 6th of January, 1784. He was a member of this body, and from the journal of the 8th of January, two days after it assembled, the following extract is made: "A

double return being made for the members for the county of Richmond; ordered that said returns be referred to the committee on privileges and elections."

On the evening of the same day the committee made this report: "The committee on privileges and elections on the double returns from the county of Richmond, report as follows: That on the Richmond county returns they find that the elections for that county, since the Constitution was made, have ever been held at Brownsborough, except the first, which was held at the Little Kiokee; that no election for representatives has ever been held at Augusta, since that time, for this county. We find no place pointed out by law for holding of elections. But as it has been customary, for several years, to hold elections at Brownsborough, the returns from that place should be received as the legal returns of the county."

The discussion of this report brought out the facts. Polls were opened at both Brownsborough and Augusta. The managers of each precinct counted its vote, and sent up its return, claiming that it was the only lawful return of the election for the county.

The committee, as is seen above, reported in favor of the Brownsborough return as the lawful return, because no election under the Constitution had ever been held in Augusta. The house, however, voted down the report of the committee, and, in the spirit of true democracy, which holds that the ballot of every qualified

voter should be effective, and that a mistake as to the place at which an election should be held, especially when no place had been fixed by law, should not disfranchise a freeman, adopted as a substitute for it a resolution, "That the ten gentlemen who have a majority of the votes appearing from the papers returned to this house by the justices of Richmond county, take their seats as having the suffrages of the people." Thus all the votes cast at both places were counted, and the ten persons receiving a majority of the whole were declared, by the house, entitled to the seats.

"Whereupon the following gentlemen from the county of Richmond appeared to have a majority of the votes, attended and, being qualified, took their seats.

Mr. William Candler,
Mr. Glasscock,
Mr. McFarland,
Mr. Middleton,
Mr. William Few,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Benjamin Few,
Mr. Fahn."

This was the first election held in Richmond county after the close of the war of the Revolution, and the first contested election recorded in the annals of the Georgia legislature.

It is an interesting fact that William Candler, a soldier of the war for independence, received the highest vote cast, and that three of his colleagues in this legislature, to wit: Colonels

William Few, Benjamin Few and G. C. Lee, were his comrades in the war.

This was his last public service. Retiring from the legislature at the end of 1785, the liberties of his people having been secured, and the machinery of the State government having been perfected and put in motion, he withdrew from active politics, and directed all his efforts to the rehabilitation of his fortune, wrecked by the war. Notwithstanding, however, his desire to be relieved from public cares, he was, on his retirement from the legislature, appointed one of the Justices for Richmond county, a position of much dignity and importance under the first Constitution, and held that place during the remainder of his life.

Thus far we have written only of his birth and his public services. Of his private and domestic life we have said but little.

Doctor Few informs us that "he married, in 1760, Elizabeth Anthony, whose grandfather was a Genoese Italian, and her mother a Clarke. She was the oldest of a numerous family, and one of her nephews * was Governor of Kentucky. She had brothers who died and left families—Christopher, Joseph, Micajah, Mark, James and Boling—and sisters, two of whom, Mary and Winifred, married Carters.† Agnes married Blakely, one to Lane, one to Cooper,‡ Judith to Ware and Penelope to Johnson. She was a Quaker and preached."

*James Clark, in 1825.
†The late Farish Carter, of Georgia, was descended from one of them.
‡The late Hon. Mark A. Cooper was descended from her.

The foregoing is all the written history we have of the family of William Candler's wife, Elizabeth Anthony. The land records show that some of her brothers, and brothers-in-law came to Georgia and settled.

William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth, left a numerous family, of whom we will speak in another chapter.

William Candler died in 1787, on the estate on which he settled in 1769, then in the Parish of Saint Paul, subsequently in the county of Richmond, then when Columbia county was formed in Columbia, and now in the county of McDuffie. He was, at the date of his death, fifty-one years old.

His wife survived him sixteen years, and, some years after his death, married Captain Cornelius Dysart, who was a veteran of the War of the Revolution, a member of the General Assembly, and subsequently a member of the Executive Council for Richmond county. She died in Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1803, and was buried on the East side of the Oconee river, opposite to the City of Milledgeville.

CHAPTER II.

We have, in the preceding chapter, traced the history of William Candler, of Richmond county, Georgia, from his first appearance in North Carolina, in 1760, down to his death, in 1787.

We have also said that he was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Callan Castle, Ireland, and have shown why his parents left Ireland and came to North Carolina.

But what was the relationship of the two William Candlers? Who was the Georgian's father? Who his grandfather? In new countries, in which population is sparse, public records of births and deaths and genealogies are seldom, if ever, kept; especially was this true in the infancy of the American States, so far removed from all the rest of the civilized world, and surrounded on all sides by boundless oceans. So remote and isolated were they, indeed, that their country was called, by the rest of the civilized people of the earth, "the new world." Hence it is rare that any American of this day, whose ancestors came over before the Revolutionary War, can trace his lineage in an unbroken line, to his ancestors in the old world. Fortunately, however, we have, in the case of William Candler, circumstantial evidence so strong that we can scarcely err in coming to a conclusion as to his origin and ancestry.

It is an undisputed fact that both his parents

were born and reared in Ireland; and that they were married there. It is also an established fact that his father, though born and reared in Ireland, was of pure English blood, while his mother was of equally pure Irish. We know that he was born in 1736, either in Ireland or North Carolina, where we first find him, a young man. We know from the records that there was, at the time of his birth, and is now, but one family of Candlers in Ireland, the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Northampton county, England, who went to Ireland with Cromwell, and served under him in all his campaigns on that island, and finally settled, after the subjugation of the Irish people, in Callan Castle, county Kilkenny, an estate granted to him for his military services. Knowing these facts we can not escape the conclusion, that Colonel William Candler, of the American Revolution, was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who fought under Cromwell, and who settled in Ireland at the close of his military career.

This being established the question recurs, what was the relationship of the American William Candler to the William Candler of Ireland? Not his son, for the latter must have been born more than a hundred years before the former; moreover, we know that William Candler, of Callan Castle, had but two sons, Thomas Candler of Callan Castle, and "John Candler, Esquire". Nor was he his grandson. He was born too late for that. He must, therefore, have

been his great-grandson. John Candler, Esquire, had but one son, Thomas Candler of Kilbine, who had but one, Walsingham, who died without issue. Thus this line became extinct. Colonel William Candler, of Georgia, must, therefore, have been the grandson of Thomas Candler of Callan castle, who had at least three sons, and probably more, to wit: Reverend Henry Candler D. D., Arch Deacon of Ossory, Reverend William Candler D. D., of Castlecomer, Kilkenny, and Thomas Candler of Dublin, Esquire. Col. William Candler of Georgia, must have been the son of one of these three, or of a brother of theirs, whose name does not appear in the published tables of genealogies. If he was the son of either of these, he was born in Ireland, for neither of them ever came to America. He was certainly not the son of Arch Deacon Candler, for he had another son named William, "Captain William Candler of Callan, county Kilkenny, and Acomb, county York," who succeeded him as the lord of Callan Castle; nor was he the son of Reverend William Candler of Castlecomer, for he had but two sons, one by each of his two wives, Henry Candler L. L. D., by his first wife, Miss Aston, and Edward of Prior Park and Combe Hill in the county of Somerset and Aghamure, county Kilkenny, by Mary Vavasour, his second wife.

Thus it is demonstrated that William Candler of Georgia, was the son of either Thomas Candler of Dublin, or of a fourth son of Thomas of Callan, who came to America, and whose name

no longer appears in the English tables of the genealogy of the family.

It has always been a tradition in the family of the Georgia Candlers that we have Irish blood in our veins. It must have been derived from the mother of Colonel William Candler, for his father was the son of Thomas of Callan and his wife, Jane Tuite, both of pure English blood.

Of Colonel William Candler's mother we know but little. Tradition says she was of the Irish race, and her grandson, Dr. Few, has recorded the fact that she was born in Ireland, and lived to the extreme age of a hundred and five years. Further than this we know nothing, not even her name, nor whether she was the wife of Thomas of Dublin, or of a fourth son of Thomas of Callan, who came to America. If she was the wife of Thomas of Dublin, William Candler was born in Ireland, for Thomas of Dublin never came to America; if the wife of a fourth son of Thomas of Callan then it is almost a certainty that his parents came to America before his birth, and that he was born here, and that his father died soon after his birth.

But whether he was born in Ireland or America, it is demonstrated that William Candler's father was one of the sons of Thomas Candler of Callan Castle; and his wife, Jane Tuite, who was the daughter of Sir Henry Tuite, and his wife, Diana Mabbot. Diana Mabbot was the niece of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who was the father of the Duchess of York, the first wife of James Stuart, Duke of York, afterward

James the Second, King of England; and the mother of Queen Mary, wife of King William of Orange, and of Queen Anne, who ruled after the death of William and Mary.

Hence William Candler, of Georgia, was the grandson of Jane Tuite, the great-grandson of Diana Mabbot, the great-grand-nephew of the Earl of Clarendon, and fourth cousin to Queens Mary and Anne, of England.

His blood relationship to the royal family makes the theory that the father of the Georgia William Candler, who is known to have married an Irish woman, came to America to escape social ostracism, the more probable; because, while the English might condone the offense in a commoner, or even in one with noble blood in his veins, they would hardly forgive one connected by blood, however remotely, with the royal family, for so grave a breach of social law. That the reader may trace these genealogies for himself, I append the following extracts from the leading British authors on genealogy.

Walford, in his "County Families of the United Kingdom," says—

"Candler—This family is of great antiquity in Norfolk and Suffolk, are of Saxon origin, and are maternally descended from the noble family of Vavasour. The name was formerly spelt Kaendler. A branch settled in Ireland *temp* Cromwell."

Baker's history of Northampton County: "The first Candler named is William Candler, Esquire, a Lieutenant-Colonel under Cromwell;

settled in Ireland, married Anne, widow of Captain John Villiers."*

Their children were:

1. Thomas Candler of Callan Castle, county Kilkenny, who married twice—first Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Burrell, by Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of the Very Reverend Benjamin Phipps, Dean of Ferns, a branch of the family of Phipps from which the Earls of Mulgrave descended, but had no issue. He married, second, Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Tuite, Baronet of Sonagh, in the county of West Meath, by Diana Mabbot, niece of Edward Hyde, the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, and first cousin of her Royal Highness, the Duchess of York, mother of Queens Mary and Anne, by whom he had—

I. Henry, D. D., Arch Deacon of Ossory, and Rector of the great living of Callan, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Flood, of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, sister of Right Honorable Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and aunt of Sir Frederic Flood, Baronet. He had issue: 1st, Thomas; 2d, William of Acomb, in the county of York; sometime a Captain in the tenth regiment of foot, who married Mary, only daughter of William

*Of the family of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The oldest member of the House of Commons at this time, Charles Villiers, is a member of the same family. He has represented Wolverhampton in Parliament for sixty years, and is ninety years old. He was one of the prime movers, with Bright and Cobden, in the "Corn Law" agitation, and his constituents, a few years ago, erected his statue in brass, in his native town, Wolverhampton, he being still alive, a mark of honor rarely shown even in appreciative England.

Vavasour, Esquire, of Weston Hall, in the county of York, by Anne, daughter of John Champlin, Esquire of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had: 1st, Henry, of whom hereafter; 2d, Sir Thomas, of the Russian orders of Saint Anne, Saint George and Saint Waldimir, etc.

II. William Candler, D. D., of Castle Comer, in the county of Kilkenny, who married, first, Miss Aston, by whom he had Henry Candler, L.L. D., who married Mrs. Elwood, daughter of——Matthew, Esquire, of Bonneston, county Kilkenny, and left Henry, a Captain in the army, who died at Saint Domingo in 1796.

He married, second, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Charles Ryves, Esquire, and also co-heir (with her cousins, Mary Juliana, Lady Morres, and Anne, wife of Thomas Croker, Esquire, of Blackweston, in county Kildare, whose daughter and heiress was created a peeress by the title of Baroness of Crofton) of Sir Richard Ryves, Kt., a Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had; 2d, Edward of Prior Park and Combhill, in the county of Somerset, and Aghamure, county Kilkenny, who, on succeeding to considerable estates in the county of Norfolk and Lincoln, under the will of his relative, Margaret, relict of Sir Robert Brown, and daughter of the Honorable Robert Cecil, second son of James, Earl of Salisbury, took the name of Brown, in addition to and after that of Candler, by sign manual dated May 6th, 1803.

He married Hester, daughter of P. Bury, of Little Island, in county Cork, but left no issue.

III. Thomas Candler, of Dublin, who married and left issue—John Candler, of Castlewood, in Queens county—who died without issue.

"Arch Deacon Candler died in 1757, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Candler, of Kilmogany; who married Sarah Letchwood, by whom having no issue he was succeeded by his nephew, Henry Candler, Esquire, eldest son of his brother, Captain William Candler, of Acomb, York, by Mary Vavasour, his wife. He married Mary, only child of William Ascough, Esquire, of York."

Burke in his "History of the Landed Gentry" says: "William Candler, Esquire, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army under Cromwell, had considerable grants of land in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, and, therefore, settled in Ireland. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle.

"Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, was father of Henry Candler and William Candler, D. D., who married Mrs. Elwood. She bore him Henry Candler, a Captain in the army, who died in Saint Domingo in 1796.

"Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, was succeeded by his son, the venerable Henry Candler, D. D., Arch Deacon of Ossory, and rector of the great living of Callan, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Flood, and sister of the Right Honorable Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Arch Deacon Candler was succeeded by his son, Reverend Thomas Candler, of Kilmogany. He had no children, and was

succeeded by his nephew, Henry Candler, Esquire, eldest son of Captain William Candler, of York county. He died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Candler, who died unmarried, in 1825, and was succeeded by his brother, the present William Candler, Esquire, of the royal navy."

Burke says: "The name appears on a fine monument in Tottenham church spelled Candeler: 'Here resteth in peace ye body of Richard Candeler, Esquire, Justice of Peace within ye county of Middel; born at Walsingha, in the county of Norfolk. He married Eliz: Locke, ye daughter and sole heir of Matthew Locke, second son of Sir William Locke, Kt. They lived together in holie wedlock 26 years. They had issue—one son and one daughter; Edward died in his infancie, and Anne, the first wife of Sir Ferdinando Hybourne, Knight. He ended this life the 24 October Ao. Dni. 1602, aged 61 years, and the said Eliz: deceased the 2d day of Jan., 1622.

"'Here also resteth in peace the body of Sir Ferdinando Hybourne, Kt., Justice of the Peace in the county of Midd. He wayted at the feet of Qu. Elizabeth of famous memory, and our sovereign lord K. James, in their privy chamber. He was a careful magistrate, without respect of persons, and a true friend to the cause of the poor. He married dame Anne, ye daughter and heir of Richard Candeler, Esqre. They lived together in holy wedlock 23 years, and he ended this life the 4 June, 1618, aged 60 years,

and Dame Anne ended this life the 24 of June, A. D. 1615, aged 44 years.'"

"On a grave stone on the floor is inscribed :

" '*Hic jacet domina Anna, uxor carissima Ferdinandi Hybourne, militis, filia et haeres Ric: Candeler et Eliz., uxoris ejus, quae obiit 24 Junii, 1615. Prole carens Christi vice prolis amavit amantes carens et ante omnes aeger egens, fuit.*'

"It was also spelled Kaendler, from which it is presumed to be of Saxon origin."

"In 1836, Edward Candler, Esquire, of Moreton, married Janet Sempill, Baroness Sempill in the Scottish Peerage, and sister of Lord Selkirk, who thereupon, by royal license, assumed the surname of Sempill only." Thus the name Candler became extinct in Ireland.

"The arms of the family were 'parted in terce, per fesse, indented, the chief per pale azure and argent, the base or, a canton gules. Crest, the figure of an angel proper, vested argent, holding in the dexter hand, a sword, the blade wavy of the first, pomel and hilt or, motto, '*Ad mortem fidelis.*'" The foregoing extracts, taken from the most authentic records and publications, furnish a concise history of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who was the progenitor of the name in Ireland, and his descendants down to the present day.

That the catalogue of the descendants of the first English Lord of Callan Castle made by Burke, is complete, is not pretended. Indeed, it is not necessary that it should be. In England, where the law of primogeniture prevails, it is im-

portant that complete and accurate lists of the families of those nearest to the succession be preserved; but of the younger sons of the landed gentry, and even of the nobility, this is not necessary. They are, in numerous families, too far from the succession to hope ever to inherit the ancestral acres. Hence of many of these not even the names are preserved in the genealogical tables, and the books of heraldry. Often these younger sons of the gentry and the nobility emigrate beyond the seas, and seek to make for themselves name and fortune. Thus we see in the fifth generation of this same family, while Henry, the second child and oldest son of William of Callan and his wife, Mary Vavasour, remained in Ireland, and succeeded, under the law of primogeniture, to the family estate, his younger brother, Thomas, who could not inherit while his older brother, or any of his male descendants lived, emigrated to Russia, joined the Russian navy, got to be a Vice-Admiral, and was decorated by the Czar with the badges of three orders of knighthood, Saint Ann, Saint George and Saint Waldimir.

For the same reasons, and for the additional reason heretofore given, it is more than probable —indeed almost certain—that the father of William Candler of Georgia, came to America, and planted the family name on this continent, as Sir Thomas, two generations later, planted it in Russia; and had William Candler of Georgia, married an English instead of an Irish wife and fought for, instead of against, the British crown

in the War of the Revolution, no doubt his name too, as that of Sir Thomas, would appear in the genealogical tables, as the grandson of Thomas of Callan. That this was the relationship between the two cannot be doubted, established as it is, by an array of circumstances, affording proof stronger, if possible, than a written record.

At the end of this little volume is inserted a genealogical chart of the descendants of William Candler of Callan Castle, who have lived in England, Ireland and Russia. It is taken from Baker's History of Northampton County. To it I have added the American branch of the family.

CHAPTER III.

Having thus far confined ourselves mainly to the lives of William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony, and their ancestry, we will in this chapter speak more at length of their descendants.

William Candler and his wife Elizabeth, had eleven children, Mary, Henry, Falby, William, Charles, Elizabeth, John, Amelia, Joseph, Mark Anthony, and Daniel.

Charles died when a child. All the others lived to be grown. William and John never married. All but these two did, and all who married left children except Joseph, who died without issue.

Mary, the eldest child, married, as has been stated, Major Ignatius Few, who served through the entire War of the Revolution in the continental army, first as a Lieutenant, then Captain, and finally as Major. He was the brother of Colonels Benjamin and William Few, both distinguished officers in the patriot army.

Ignatius Few and his wife, Mary Candler, had four children, Elizabeth, Mary, William, and Ignatius Alphonso.

Elizabeth married John William Devereux in 1795, and died in Columbia county in 1799.

Mary died in infancy.

William was born in 1782, and married Hannah Andrew, in 1807. He died in Columbia county in 1819.

Ignatius Alphonso, the youngest child, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 11th of April, 1790. He married Salina Agnes Carr, daughter of Colonel Thomas Carr, a soldier of the Revolution, on the 29th of August, 1811, and died in Athens, Georgia, in 1845. On the campus of Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, of which institution he was one of the founders, and the first president, is a marble monument erected to his memory.* He left no children.

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* On this monument are three inscriptions:
On the North side—

I. A. FEW,
Founder and first President
of
Emory College.
Elected December 8th, 1837;
Entered upon his duties September 10, 1838, resigned July 17, 1839.
"Memoria prodenda liberis nostris."

In early life an infidel, beame a Christian from conviction, and for many years of deep affliction walked by faith in the Son of God.

A profound theologian, and an earnest, eloquent preacher, whose sermons and whose life and death exhibited in beautiful harmony profound wisdom and child-like simplicity and humble and unfaltering confidence in God.

On the South side—

VIVIT:—Non mostuus est.
A Tribute of Love and Veneration to Exalted worth from the
Few and Phi Gamma Societies
of
Emory College.
Sister Associations, who thus delight to honor the memory of their common founder and patron.

On the East side—

The grand Lodge of Georgia erects this monument in token of high regard for a deceased brother,

IGNATIUS A. FEW,
Who departed this life in Athens, Ga, November 28th, 1845, aged 56 years, 7 months and 17 days.

He was a man of great learning and piety, and one of the most eminent divines in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also one of the founders of Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, the oldest female college in the world. In the founding of Emory College he expended much of his ample fortune, and that institution stands to-day a monument to his liberality, enterprise, piety and devotion to the church in whose service he died.

It is said that he and John Forsyth were the only two Georgians upon whom a British University ever conferred the degree of L. L. D.

Henry, the second child of William and Elizabeth Candler, was born in 1762, and served

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He was born April 11th, ~~1879~~ 1789, in Columbia county, then the county of Richmond, in this State.

As a Mason he possessed all those noble traits of character which constitute the worthy brother of this ancient and honorable order. As a minister of the gospel he exemplified the beautiful description of the poet:

> 'His theme divine,
> His office sacred, his credentials clear,
> By him the violated law spoke out
> Its thunders; and by him in strains as sweet
> As angels use, the gospel whispered peace.

As a patron of education and learning his complement is seen in the buildings which this monument confronts.

As a Patriot he was among the first on the battlefield at his country's call in the war of 1812, from which he returned to honor that country as a private citizen.

In private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manners, the worth of his friendship, his high social qualities, and his varied and useful knowledge. Masons, Christians, Scholars, Patriots, and Citizens join each in the sentiment.

> "Care Vale! Sed non eternum, Care Valeto!
> Namque iterum tecum sim, modo dignus ero;
> Tum nihil amplius potent divellere nostros
> Nec tu marcesces, nec lachrimabor ego."

through the war of the Revolution, and rose to the rank of Major. He, in one of the battles in South Carolina, in 1781, but in which one is not now positively known, was desperately wounded, and, besides other injuries, lost an arm.

In the journal of the General Assembly of Georgia of Sunday, the 4th of August, 1782, (the legislature sat on Sunday as on any other day, at that period) is this record—"*Resolved*, that John Lindsey be empowered to purchase one negro fellow (at the sale of confiscated estates) for Doctor Timothy Russell, the same to be given him in full of his account for curing the said Lindsey, and also Thomas Greer, and Henry Candler, who were maimed and much wounded in the service of their country."

After the close of the war of the Revolution he married a Miss Oliver, and settled in Warren county, Georgia, near the settlement in which he was reared. He left only one child, a son, who died in Macon county, Georgia, about 1867, without issue.

Of Joseph and John the writer has but little information. They were both in the army when mere boys, about the close of the war of the Revolution, but their services were on the western border of the state against the Indian allies of the British. Both of them, as well as their brother, Major Henry Candler, and their father, Colonel William Candler, received bounties of land for their military services. This is shown by the land records in the office of the Secretary of State.

Colonel William Candler's bounty was one of the finest bodies of land in Washington county, eleven hundred and fifty acres. It is in a big bend of the Oconee river.

John died without issue, never having married.

Joseph married, but to whom is not known to the writer, and if he had children they died without issue.

William was probably an invalid. He never married, and, though older than John and Joseph, he was not in the army. It is probable that he died when he was about grown.

Mark, the youngest son, except Daniel, of Colonel William Candler's children, was married twice. The writer does not know to whom he was first married, but by this wife he had two children, John and Louisa.

I. John was a farmer and married, lived and died in Columbia county, Georgia, where he was born. His most marked characteristic was his piety and goodness. He was unambitious, and hence aroused no envies nor jealousies, and was one of those of whom all men speak well. He died in 1892 at the age of 85 years.

In early life he married a Miss Young of Columbia county. They had but two children, Elizabeth and William. I have been unable to learn to whom Elizabeth was married, or what became of her. William never married and died a few years ago without issue.

II. Louisa married a man named Shivers in Warren county, but of her descendants the writer knows nothing.

In 1816 Mark A. Candler was married the second time, to Lucy White, who, although a native of Georgia, was of Irish parentage. It is related that her parents took passage on the same ship from Dublin, Ireland, about the year 1795, and that they met first on board ship shortly after leaving Dublin. During the long tedious voyage they were thrown much together, and the friendship which sprang up between them soon ripened into love. With the natural ardor of his race, the young Irishman pressed his suit, and they were married soon after landing in this country. Thos. White, of Columbia county, a brother of Lucy White, was a man of considerable prominence in his time.

Mark A. Candler and his family lived in an old fort constructed during the Revolutionary war at Wrightsborough, in Columbia county. His avocation was that of a farmer, and from all accounts, he was not possessed of a very large share of this world's goods. In fact, at his death, his family was left in rather straitened circumstances, and for several years his young widow had a hard struggle to make ends meet. He died in 1828, leaving eight children as the result of his second marriage, the eldest of whom was less than twelve years old. His wife and two of the children, William and Susan, died in 1851 from the effects of poison, supposed to have been put into the salt used on the table by some of the negro slaves.

The eight children, by this marriage, were: (1) William Henry; (2) Julia (these two were twins);

(3) Mary; (4) Lucy; (5) Albert Thomas; (6) Susan; (7) Mark, and (8) Cornelius Capers.

III. William Henry was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1817. In 1850 he married Mary A. Ryan, of Columbia county, Ga., a niece of the Honorable Charles E. Haynes, of Hancock county, at one time a member of Congress from Georgia. He died in 1851, leaving but one child, a daughter, named Willie for her father, who died when she was only three months old. This daughter, Willie Candler, is now the wife of Colonel James D. Norman, a lawyer of Union Springs, Ala. She has four children, James T., Willie Candler, Charles Dozier, and Mary Dean.

IV. Julia, the twin sister of William Henry Candler, married, in 1850, the Reverend Wesley P. Arnold, who, for many years, was a prominent minister in the Southern Methodist church, and preached all over Georgia. He and his wife are both dead. She died in Wilkes county in 1896, at the age of 79 years. She had only two children, daughters, Hattie and Augusta. Hattie married W. A. Potts, and now lives in Dooly county, Ga.

Augusta died in childhood.

V. Mary married Joel Perry, of McDuffie county, Georgia, in 1845. They had six children: William, Albert, Lula, Milton, Rose, and Susan. Mrs. Perry is living in Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., and is 78 years old. One of her sons, Albert Perry, lives in Atlanta, Ga. Another lives in Dawson, Ga.

VI. Lucy married Alpheus Fuller, of Columbia county, Ga., in 1846. They removed to Talbot county in 1855 and settled there. Mr. Fuller died in 1883. She is still living in Harris county, and is 76 years old. She had five children: Cornelia, Kittie, Albert, Walter, and Robert Sidney.

Cornelia married Albert Johnson.

Kittie was twice married, first to Charles Dozier, and after his death to George Shipp. She lives in Columbus, Ga., and has no children.

Albert is a merchant at Shiloh, Ga. He married Miss Bullock. They have no children.

Walter died in 1886, unmarried.

Robert Sidney is also a merchant at Shiloh, Ga. He married Miss Brooks, and has two children, Robert N., and Clifford Candler. His mother, Lucy (Candler) Fuller, lives with him.

VII. Albert Thomas Candler, the fifth child of Mark A. Candler, by his second wife, and the youngest now living, was born at Wrightsborough, Columbia county, Ga., February, 22, 1822. After the death of his father in 1828 he was adopted by his Uncle Thomas White and remained with him until he was nearly grown. In 1849 he married Susan Elizabeth Paschal, daughter of Asa Paschal, a large planter, who lived on the banks of Little River in the little town of Raysville in Columbia county. He moved to Talbot county in 1856 where he reared a large family and where he still lives, loved and honored by all who know him. A. T. Candler

and his wife, Susan E., had children: Julian Carlton, Orville Augustus, Clifford Lawton, Herbert Paschal, George Leon, Mary C. and Susan Alberta.

1. Julian C. Candler, a young man of much promise died August 5, 1882, in the prime of his young manhood.

2. Orville A. Candler was born at Raysville, Columbia county, January 31, 1852. He has never married, is a railroad man, and is now living at Macon, Ga.

3. Clifford L. Candler, also born in Columbia county September 17, 1855, was just one year old when his parents moved to Talbot county. Soon after leaving school he engaged in railroad business, and in 1878 moved to Alabama in the service of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway. In 1886 he was transferred to Macon, Ga., in the interest of the same company, and from being agent at Macon, Ga., he was made General Agent for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway (now the Southern Railway) at Brunswick, Ga., in June 1893. The yellow fever epidemic of 1893, which is still fresh in the memory of every one, first made its appearance within two months after his removal to Brunswick, but realizing the responsibility resting upon him, and with a courage manifested by but few, he remained at his post during that most trying season. On the 21st of May, 1882, he was married to Miss Nonnie S. Weissinger, of Dallas county Ala., a graduate of the Judson Female Institute of Marion, Ala., and a daughter of Mr.

Jesse B. Weissinger, an extensive cotton planter living near Uniontown. There has never been any children born to them.

4. Herbert P. Candler was born at Geneva, Talbot county, April 6, 1858. He located at Montgomery, Ala., in 1880, where he has lived ever since, engaged in the service of the U. S. Government under the Department of Engineering. He married in 1889 Beverly Randolph, daughter of Major Randolph, formerly of Hale county, now of Sheffield, Ala.

H. P. Candler and his wife have one child, a sturdy, promising, boy named Albert Randolph.

5. George L. Candler, youngest son of A. T. Candler, was born in Talbot county, February 14, 1860. He moved to Montgomery, Ala., about the year 1880, but in 1888 he settled at Columbus, Ga. He also engaged in the railroad business early in life, and is at present agent for the Central Railroad at Columbus. In November, 1890, he was married to Lizzie Lee Kyle, granddaughter of Mr. J. Kyle, of Columbus. They have three children, all girls; Katherine, Elizabeth and Margaret.

6. Mary C. Candler was married in 1891 to Dr. J. H. Winchester, a practicing physician of Americus, Ga. They have two children, a son who bears his mother's family name, Candler, and an infant daughter.

7. Susan A. Candler, the youngest of the children of A. T. Candler, still lives with her parents in Talbot county. She has never married.

VIII. Mark A. died at seventeen years of age.

IX. Cornelius Capers Candler was the youngest of Mark Candler's children. He was born at Wrightsborough, Ga., April 11, 1829, and was twice married. June 13, 1854, he married Flora Stapler, but she died without issue, April 10, 1855. On the 20th of November, 1856, he was married to Pierce Hardy, of Columbia county, after which he settled near the little town of Metasville, in Wilkes county. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the beginning of the war, and remained in active service until he was incapacitated for duty by wounds received at the battle of ————————. He died March 30, 1881, and is buried near his home in Wilkes county.

Cornelius C. Candler and his wife, Pierce Hardy, had children: Mary Ella, William Augustus, Fannie Lula, Sarah Leslie, Charles Edwin, Cornelia Ann, John Albert, Emma Virginia and George Wesley (twins), Elizabeth, Susan Pheribe, Maggie M., Walter Linton, and Cornelius Clement.

Mary Ella Candler married Alexander Tyler in March, 1879, and their eldest daughter, Pearle Tyler, married Whit Ferguson, May 5, 1894.

Sarah Leslie Candler married George Albea, February 16, 1882.

Fannie Lula Candler married Moses Pilcher, April 19, 1885.

Emma Virginia Candler married William Steel, February 14, 1889.

Walter Linton Candler, the only living son of Cornelius C. Candler, was born April 23, 1876, and is living with his mother in Wilkes county.

The five other sons all died in childhood, also one daughter, Cornelia.

Elizabeth, Susan and Maggie are unmarried and still live at the family home near Metasville, Wilkes county.

Daniel, the youngest child of Colonel William Candler, was only eight years old, when his father died. He was born in Columbia county, then Richmond, in 1779, and was an infant in his mother's arms, when the family was driven into exile by the British and tories in 1780. He was brought back to Richmond county by his parents at the close of the war, and grew up on the plantation on which his father settled in 1769. This land Col. William Candler held under a grant from the King. It was, when granted, in the Parish of St. Paul. In 1777 the Parish was made the county of Richmond. In 1790 Richmond was divided and the upper half, in which the Candlers lived, became the county of Columbia, and now the old family seat is in the county of McDuffie.

When only twenty years of age, in 1779, he married Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Samuel Slaughter, Esquire, a veteran of the War of the Revolution, and a successful planter of Wilkes county, Georgia, who came into the State from Virginia about the close of the war.

In 1783, the last year of the war, the Legislature of Georgia, to encourage immigration and strengthen the infant State, passed a law offering to give to each head of a family, who would come into it from any of the other States, and

settle upon it, two hundred acres of land for himself, and fifty additional acres for each white member of his family, and for each slave, not exceeding ten in number. This liberal policy brought many immigrants into Georgia from the older States, especially from Virginia. The Virginians settled mainly in Wilkes county, then embracing most of the territory now included in all of the adjacent counties north of Little River. Among these came Ezekiel Slaughter, and his two sons, Reuben and Samuel, then young men. All three of them settled in the lower part of Wilkes county, on lands granted to them by the State under the law above referred to.

The grant to Ezekiel Slaughter bears date of 1785. Those of his two sons, a year later.

The Slaughters were all ardent whigs; the two sons had served in the armies of the colonies during the war for independence, and both were wounded in battle. Reuben lost a leg, and Samuel two fingers of his left hand. Both reared large families, and their descendants are to be found scattered all over the South, especially in Georgia. Reuben was married twice, and raised twenty-four children—twenty-two sons and two daughters, twelve by each wife.

Daniel Candler died in Columbia county, Ga., in 1816 at the age of thirty-seven years. Cut off at a period in life before which but few men accomplish much, his career was void of special incident. He, as did all Georgians of the first generation after the establishment of the inde-

pendence of the State, took a lively interest in politics, and there is a tradition that on one occasion he fought a duel, no uncommon thing in those days, with a Captain Snow, a member of the Legislature, I think from Burke county. Captain Snow was seriously, but not mortally wounded, and Mr. Candler received a pistol ball in his cravat, but was unhurt. The duel, it is said, grew out of a political difference, and never afterward could he be induced to take any active part in the heated political contests that marked that period of the history of the State.

Daniel Candler and his wife, Sarah Slaughter, had seven children, towit: (1) William Love, (2) Elizabeth Anthony, (3) John Kingston, (4) Frances Emily, (5) Samuel Charles, (6) Daniel Gill, and (7) Ezekiel Slaughter.

After the death of Daniel Candler, in 1816, his widow, still a young woman, married D. S. Chapman, Esquire, of Baldwin county, Ga., by whom she had four children, all daughters.

But it is of the Candlers we write, the descend- of Colonel William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony.

Their children were:

I. William Love, born in Milledgeville, Ga., September 1st, 1801. He was a man of strong intellect, marked individuality and possessed of a tenacious memory in which were garnered many gems of literature gathered from standard authors, especially Shakespeare and Burns, his favorite poets. There is now in his family an old, well-worn copy of "Robbie Burns," as he

was wont to call the Scotch poet, which he carried in his knapsack through the Seminole war of 1836, with which he beguiled the tedious hours of his soldier life.

Of unswerving honesty, great moral courage and rapid powers of analysis and reason, he was quick to decide, and immovable in his determination.

In 1824 he married Martha Moore, a woman of rare amiability, and beautiful Christian character. She was the daughter of John Moore, a Scotchman, and a man of local prominence, near Savannah, Georgia, and his wife Susan Conante, a native of Ohio.

About 1850 he removed from Georgia to Claiborne, now Bienville, Parish, Louisiana, and spent the remainder of his life. His career was one of usefulness rather than ambition. While an ardent partisan, at all times ready to make any sacrifice to secure the triumph of his party, or his friend, he steadily declined political preferment.

In December, 1864, his wife, the congenial partner in all the joys and sorrows of his active and useful life, died. He survived her only about three years. His death occurred on the 16th of January, 1868. They are buried side by side in the family cemetery near Mount Lebanon, Louisiana.

To them were born eight children towit: (1) John C., (2) Missouri Frances, (3) Caroline, (4) Martha Daniel, (5) Josephine, (6) William Wallace, (7) Sallie Edna, and (8) Patrick Henry.

1. John C., died in youth.

2. Missouri Frances was said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her day. She was twice married; first, to William G. Walker, an extensive planter in Putman county, Ga., a native of that State, and educated at the university in Athens. By this marriage she left two children: (1) Augusta Walker, and (2) Thaddeus Alonzo Walker.

Augusta Walker married William H. Todd, a native of Kentucky, and prominent journalist of Montana, in which State he located after the close of the war of secession. He served through this war as a staff officer with General Sterling Price, on the Confederate side. He was chief clerk of the convention that framed the organic law of the State of Montana in 1889. He removed with his family from Montana to Louisiana in 1891, and for several years has been on the staff of the Shreveport Times, a part of the time as business manager, and a part as editor-in-chief. To them has been born one child, William Walker Todd, on the 3d of July, 1881.

Thaddeus Alonzo Walker, the second child of Missouri Frances (Candler) Walker, is a planter and merchant at Gibsland, La. He married Miss Winnie Prothro, of Mount Lebanon. They have five children living: (1) Gussie Winnie, (2) Pearl T., (3) Thaddeus Alonzo, Jr., (4) Viola Gertrude, and (5) Irma Candler.

Gussie W., though quite young, is an author and musician of unusual ability.

Pearl, yet a mere girl, is already a musical composer of much promise, and, as is also her elder sister, a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

After the death of her first husband, Missouri Candler married Dr. P. T. Harris, a native of Alabama, and a graduate of Jefferson college, Philadelphia. By this marriage she had three children: (1) Ptolemy T. Harris; (2) William Hannibal Harris, and (3) Mollie F. Harris.

Ptolemy T. Harris is a merchant in Mobile, Ala. He is unmarried.

William Hannibal Harris is also unmarried. He is a large land owner in Texas, and is also in mercantile business in Fort Worth.

Mollie F. Harris married, when very young, L. M. Wilson, Jr., of Mobile, Ala. At the age of seventeen, she was left a widow with one child, a little girl, who grew up and married a young lawyer of Mobile, S. Gaillard, a descendant of a distinguished old Huguenot family of South Carolina. One of his ancestors, John Gaillard, was a senator in Congress from South Carolina from 1804 to 1826; another, Theodore Gaillard, a United States Judge in Louisiana in 1813. She has one child, Madeline L. Gaillard.

Mollie F. Wilson and her daughter's family all live together in Mobile.

Doctor Harris and his wife, Missouri Frances Candler, removed from Louisiana to Arkansas, where she died many years ago. Her remains were brought back to Louisiana, and were buried in the old family cemetery near Mount Lebanon.

3. Caroline, second daughter of William L. Candler, married, near Mount Lebanon, La., Sampson L. Harris, a member of a distinguished Alabama family, one member of which, the Honorable Sampson W. Harris, was a member of Congress from Alabama from 1847 to 1857. Another Sampson W. Harris is now a Circuit Judge in Georgia.

They also removed from Louisiana to Arkansas, where she died. Her remains were also brought back, and interred in the family cemetery near Mount Lebanon.

Four children were born of this union: (1) William Sampson Harris; (2) Susan Harris, and two, who died in infancy, whose names are not known to the writer.

William Sampson Harris married Miss Bettie B. Fort, of Prescott, Arkansas. They live at New Lewisville, Ark., and have four children: (1) Fannie Harris; (2) Susie Harris; (3) Bettie Harris, and (4) Patrick Candler Harris.

Susan, the only surviving daughter of Caroline Candler and her husband, Sampson L. Harris, married a Mr. Hunt, of Mississippi. They settled somewhere near San Antonio, Texas, and have a large family of children, but the writer does not know the names of any of them.

4. Martha Daniel, third daughter of William L. Candler, married John H. Walker, of Mount Lebanon, La., a son of William G. Walker, her sister's husband by a former marriage. They had five children—three sons and two daughters: (1) Francis Hill; (2) David Americus; (3) Allen

Wilson; (4) John Clarence, and (5) Missouri Carrie.

Francis Hill died in infancy.

David A., married first Miss Fairchild, daughter of Senator Fairchild of Mississipi. She had no children.

He afterwards married a young lady in Texas, whose name is unknown to the writer. By this marriage he had one son, who, with the father, lives somewhere in Texas. The mother is dead.

Allen Wilson, second son of Martha D. Candler, married Miss Lee May at Lewisville, Ark. He died at that place in 1893. Four children were born to him, two of whom died in youth, and two, a son, J. H., and a daughter, Gussie Walker, now live with their mother in Lewisville.

John Clarence Walker, third son of Martha D. Candler, married Miss Lee Farrar of Magnolia, Arkansas. They live in New Lewisville, Arkansas, where he is in mercantile business, and have three children: Benjamin, Alvin and Fay.

Missouri Carrie, only surviving daughter of Martha D. Candler and her husband, John H. Walker, married in Mexia, Texas, H. B. Scofield, a native of Alabama, who is now connected with the Texas Produce Company of Texarkana. She is noted for benevolence, and is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One son, born in June 1886, was the fruit of this union.

5. Doctor William Wallace Candler, second son of William L. Candler, graduated at

Mount Lebanon University, and subsequently, in medicine, at Charleston, South Carolina. Soon after he completed his medical education he entered the Army of the Confederate States as a member of the Ninth Louisana Infantry, and served through the entire war. Soon after its close he settled in the practice of his profession at Lewisville, Arkansas. A physician of skill and ability, and possessed of a wonderfully genial and social disposition, he soon succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice. In a few years he associated with himself in the practice of his profession his younger and equally popular and able brother, Doctor Patrick H. Candler.

At Spring Hill, Arkansas, he married Miss Julia Sullivan, a highly accomplished lady, a native of Tennessee, a member of the distinguished family of that name in that State, and a descendant of the equally distinguished family of Sullivans of Killarny, Ireland.

Of this union one daughter, Julia Candler, was born. She married E. P. Schaer, a native of Arkansas, a druggist in Little Rock. They have four children living. One son, Wallace Candler Schaer, died in childhood. The living children are (1) Lucy May, (2) Julia Candler, (3) Edmund Patrick and (4) Octavia Jennings. The family still lives in Little Rock.

6. Sallie Edna, youngest daughter of William L. Candler, married Doctor Jasper Gibbs, of Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, a native of Edgefield, South Carolina. A few years after their

marriage they removed to Cotton Gin, Texas, and from this place to Mexia, where Doctor Gibbs died in August 1877, and where his widow still lives.

Of this union nine children were born, to wit: (1) Walter Love, born in Louisiana, and died and was buried in Texas at the age of nine years; (2) Lucy May, born in Louisiana and died and was buried in Texas at the age of seven years; (3) Hugh Lynn, (4) Harvey Moore, (5) Analon, (6) Wallace Henry, (7) Mary Belle, (8) Thomas Sanford and (9) Jasper Kate.

Hugh Lynn married Miss Eugenia Rheano, of Sealy, Texas. They live in Mexia, Texas, and have four children, but the writer does not know their names.

Harvey Moore died and was buried in Texas, unmarried.

Analon married Eugenia Meador of Atlanta, Georgia. They live in Mexia, Texas, and have two children, Mary Elliot and Eugene Gibbs.

Mary married at Mexia, Texas, William E. Jones of Houston, Texas. They have one child, an infant son, and live in Houston.

Wallace Henry, the fourth son of Dr. Jasper Gibbs and his wife, Sarah E. Candler, is grown and lives with his mother in Mexia. He is unmarried.

Thomas Sanford is unmarried and is in business at Bastrop, Texas.

Jasper Kate, the youngest child, is with her mother at Mexia.

7. Doctor Patrick H. Candler, the youngest child and only surviving son of William L. Candler, mentioned above in connection with his elder brother, Doctor William Wallace Candler, is a prominent physician and planter near Lewisville, Arkansas. At an early age he graduated from Mount Lebanon University with the degree of A. B., and the highest honor of his class. Immediately after his graduation he enlisted in the ninth regiment of Louisiana Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served gallantly through the war. After his return from the army he studied medicine in New Orleans, graduated with the degree of M. D., and began the practice in Louisiana, but soon removed to Arkansas, and entered into partnership with his brother, Doctor William W. Candler, in the practice of his profession.

He married at Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, Miss Medora B. Holstun, a native of Alabama, a member of a family of prominence in both Alabama and Georgia.

The fruits of this marriage were six daughters —Dora, Kate, Willie, Idell, Lizzie Beth, and one who died in infancy, whose name is not known to the writer.

Dora married at Garland, Arkansas, Daniel B. Candler, of Dallas, Texas, a son of E. S. Candler, of Mississippi. He is a druggist in Dallas.

Kate, after her graduation, married Samuel C. Dinkins, of Gainesville, Georgia, a hardware merchant. They live in Gainesville, and have two children, Pat Candler and Marie Eugenia.

Willie married, in 1895, Robert L. Searcy, a lawyer, of New Lewisville, Arkansas. They have one child, an infant son.

Idell and Lizzie are still with their parents. Idell graduated from the Georgia Seminary for Young Ladies, at Gainesville, Georgia, in 1895.

II. Elizabeth Anthony Candler, eldest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Candler, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, March the third, 1803. She was twice married; first to Owen H. Myrick, a member of an old and influential family of middle Georgia, on the 15th of October, 1820. By this marriage she had five children, Martha Missouri, Daniel J., Sarah Adeline, Richard L., and William.

After the death of Mr. Myrick she married the second time, ——— Corley, by whom she had one child, Nancy C. Corley.

She died in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, on the 20th of December, 1872. She was a woman of splendid character, and it was said of her when she died by an acquaintance of a lifetime: "Her life was grand in womanly virtues. With courage, zeal, and undaunted faith she acted well her part, whatever duty demanded, and through sunshine and shadow displayed a loveliness of spirit that won for her the esteem and love of all who knew her."

1. Her eldest child, Martha Missouri Myrick, married in Louisiana a man named Scroggins. They had but one child, a daughter named Amanda, who married a Jones of Bienville Parish, where they now live. They have five

children, three sons and two daughters. One daughter, Laura, is married and has two children, and one son, Alfred, is married and has three children.

2. The Reverend Daniel J. Myrick, eldest son and second child of Elizabeth, Daniel Candler's oldest daughter, has always lived in Georgia, the State in which he was born about the year 1824. He has been for a half century a member of the old Georgia, and after its division, of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is distinguished for his ability, conservatism and zeal in the ministry. He has never put off his armor, but still, at the age of three score and ten, is in the active service of the Master, shunning no duty, however arduous, and going wherever the Conference sees cause to send him.

He married Miss Mary Andrew in Liberty county, Georgia, about 1847. She still lives to share with him the cares and duties of the itinerant Methodist ministry.

They have had born to them two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter married Professor Shoeller, is still living and has several children.

The son, Captain Bascom Myrick, was an editor of Americus, Georgia. He was a graduate of Emory College, Georgia, was a man of marked talent, and was distinguished in his profession for his individuality, fearlessness, and the force and ability with which he advocated what he believed to be right, and combatted what he

thought was wrong. He died in Americus, Georgia, in the summer of 1895. He left a widow, a woman of splendid character in the broadest sense of the term, and a son, Shelby, now a student at the University of Georgia, who seems to have inherited the talents of his parents.

3. Sarah Adeline Myrick married, in Louisiana, a Henderson. They went from Louisiana to Texas, reared quite a large family there, of whom the writer has been able to learn but little.

4. Richard L. Myrick married in Louisiana, and died there many years ago.

5. William Myrick married a Miss Goff in Louisiana. He died many years ago leaving two sons whose names are not known to the writer.

6. Of Nancy C. Corley, the daughter by the second marriage, the writer knows nothing.

III. John Kingston Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1804, married Caroline Smith in Baldwin county, Georgia, in 1826, and died in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, in 1895. His widow still survives and is ninety-one years old.

John K. Candler was an unostentatious, unambitious farmer, a man universally esteemed and trusted for his unswerving integrity. He was a man of undaunted physical and moral courage, and it was written of him "he was one of nature's noblemen, and would not barter an atom of truth for a kingdom."

There were born to him eleven children—

1. Antoinette, who died when young, unmarried.

2. Franklin, who married a Miss Ivy in Alabama. He has five children, two of whom are named William and Augustus. The names of the others are not known to the writer.

3. Sallie, who married James Rogers of Alabama. They had eleven children—Georgia, Victoria, John, Mattie, Elizabeth, David, Dosia, Lee, James, Mollie, and Jessie. Georgia and John are dead. All the others are living. Georgia died in youth. John lived to be grown and married, and when he died he left several children, but the writer does not know how many, nor their names. Victoria married Green Williams, of Alabama, and had a large family of children. All the other children of Sallie Candler Rogers are married and have children, but to whom they were married and how many children each had the writer has been unable to learn. He only knows that she had eleven children, fifty grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren—in all sixty lineal descendants.

4. Emma, who married John Sullivan, by whom she had twelve children—Alice, Kate, Charles, John Wesley, Emma, Samuel, Frank, Edward, and four others whose names the writer does not know.

Alice married Broadard, a Georgian. Most of the others lived to be grown and married and all those who married had children. The children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Emma Candler Sullivan were sixty-two in number.

5. Mary, who married Pierce Holstun, of Alabama. They had one child, a daughter named Caroline, who married a man named Smith, a Georgian, and has three children, Mary, Julian, and Orleana.

6. Martha, who married Monroe Leatherman, of Texas, by whom she has had seven children, five of whom are living, to wit: John K., Cellie, Caroline, Daniel and William. She also has five grandchildren.

7. William, who died in the Army of the Confederate States in Savannah, Georgia, in 1864, unmarried.

8. Louisa, who married a man named Tolley in Louisiana. They have four children—Dora, Jessie, John, and another whose name is not remembered.

9. Lou Ann, who married John Randol, of Missouri. They had eleven children, viz: William, Caroline, Mary, Eula, Burton, Samuel, Lizzie, Joseph, Louis, Thomas and Maggie. Of these Thomas, William and Caroline are dead.

Mary married a man named Crow and has one child, Burton L. Crow. Eula married Eugene Hammett, of Georgia, by whom she has two children—Paul and Verna.

10. Charles, who married twice, and by the two marriages he had ten children—Pearl, Maggie, Daniel Gill, Bertha, Jessie, Luther, Ernest. The writer does not know the names of the others nor to whom any of them were married.

11. Louisiana, named for the State in which she was born, was the youngest child of John

K. Candler. She married a man named Beauchamp, by whom she had two children, whose names the writer does not know. The surviving children of John K. Candler are Franklin Candler, Sallie Rogers, Louisa Tolley, Lou Ann Randol, Charles Candler and Louisiana Beauchamp. Mrs. Beauchamp lives in Texas. All the rest in Louisiana.

The above is a very imperfect account of the descendants of John K. Candler, but it is the best the writer has been able to obtain. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren number two hundred and fifty, at least.

IV. Fannie Emily Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1806. In 1824 she married in Baldwin county, Georgia, Wilson Simpson, a native of the State of Virginia. In 1848 they removed to Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, and, in 1859, from there to Leon county, Texas, where she died and was buried in 1862.

They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, to wit: (1) Sarah Louisa,(2) Andrew Jackson, (3) Ezekiel, (4) Emma Elizabeth, (5) Wilson, (6) Francis, (7) Missouri Antoinette, (8) Samuel, (9) Caroline, (10) Jane, and (11) Daniel.

1. Sarah married an Alabamian named Thompson. She had five children, all of whom are dead.

2. Andrew married Miss Elizabeth Anderson in Alabama. They reared twenty-two children, not all, however, their own; but those not their own were his nephews and nieces, and conse-

quently the descendants of Daniel Candler. Both Andrew Simpson and his wife died on the Brazos river in Texas many years ago, and their children are scattered over that distant State. One of their sons is a banker in Dallas, Texas.

3. Ezekiel Simpson died, unmarried, in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, at an advanced age.

4. Emma married twice—first to Zachariah Patrick, in Alabama. By this marriage she had two children, both of whom died in youth. She married second a man named Burns, in Louisiana. By this marriage she had three children, to wit: (1) Sarah, (2) Samuel Andrew, and (3) Mattie Banks.

Sarah married twice—first to a man named DuPre, by whom she had one child, Maud. Her second marriage was to Reno, in Louisiana. By this marriage she had four children. One is dead, and three sons are living in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

5. Wilson married Miss Frances Langford. He had five children, two daughters and three sons. He died a soldier in the Army of the Confederate States. Soon afterward his wife died in Texas, and their children were among the twenty-two reared by Andrew Jackson Simpson, their uncle.

6. Frances married Columbus Brice, of Louisiana. She had five children: (1) Lucy, (2) Fannie, (3) Jodie, (4) James, and (5) John.

Lucy married a man named Brewer, and has five children, three sons and two daughters.

Fannie married Daniel, in Louisiana, and had four daughters and two sons.

Jodie married twice, but I do not know the name of either husband. She has three living children.

James married Mattie Buckler, and has one daughter, yet a little girl.

John married Miss Cann, and has one daughter and two sons, all small children.

7. Missouri Antoinette Simpson married John Brice, of Louisiana. They had one daughter and eight sons. She named two sons for her uncle, John K. Candler. The names of her sons were: (1) John, (2) Sidney, (3) Patrick, (4) Rush, (5) John, (6) Columbus, (7) Wilson, and (8) Jack. Her only daughter is named Kate.

The first son, called John, died when small.

Sidney married Miss Neal Prothro, of Mount Lebanon, Louisiana. They have three boys.

Rush was killed in a railroad accident.

Patrick married Miss Lelia Pratt, of Louisiana. They have five children, one son and four daughters.

All the children of Missouri Antoinette Brice live in Louisiana.

8. Samuel Simpson, the eighth child of Frances Candler Simpson, married in Texas and removed to the Indian Territory. They have nine living children, four daughters and five sons. Two of the daughters are married and each has a daughter.

9. Caroline Simpson married in Texas, but the writer does not know to whom. She and

her husband both died many years ago, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, who were reared by their uncle, Andrew Jackson Simpson. The two sons are married and live near Galveston, Texas.

10. Jane Simpson, the tenth child, married a large stock-raiser in Texas. She and her husband are long since dead. They left five children, who were reared by their uncle, Andrew Jackson Simpson, whom it seems Providence ordained to rear the orphan children of his brothers and sisters.

11. Daniel Simpson, the eleventh child, died in Texas, unmarried, at the age of twenty-one years.

V. The Honorable Samuel Charles Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 6th day of December, 1809, and married to Martha B. Beall, daughter of Noble P. Beall, Esquire, and his wife, Justiana Hooper Beall, of Cherokee county, Georgia, and niece of General William Beall, for a long time prominent in the history of western Georgia, on the 8th of December, 1833. He was a man of much energy and enterprise and always took a lively interest in public matters. He served repeatedly in both branches of the legislature of his State, first in 1833 from Cherokee county, and often, later on, from Carroll, in which county he spent most of his life, and in which he died on the 13th of November, 1873. His widow is still living in Atlanta, Georgia.

He left eleven children—

1. The Honorable Milton Anthony Candler, born in Campbell county, Georgia, on the 11th of January, 1837, a lawyer of Decatur, Georgia, graduated at the University of Georgia in 1855, married, in 1857, Eliza C., daughter of the Honorable Charles Murphy, who was a member of Congress from Georgia.

He has often represented his county in the State House of Representatives, his Senatorial district in the State Senate, and in two constitutional conventions, was a Captain in the Army of the Confederate States, and subsequently, for four years, a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Atlanta district. He and his wife have had born to them:

(1) The Honorable Charles Murphy Candler, graduated from the University of Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar; married, in 1882, Mary, daughter of Colonel George M. Scott, of Decatur, Georgia, distinguished as a successful and enterprising business man, Christian gentleman and philanthropist. Charles M. Candler has represented his county in the State legislature with marked ability. He has four children—Laura Eliza, George Scott, Rebekah and Milton A.

(2) Samuel Charles graduated from the University of Georgia; married Janie J. Porter, daughter of the Reverend S. J. Porter, in 1883. They live in Los Angeles, California, and have one child, Helen Porter.

(3) Milton A., Junior, graduated from the University of Georgia; married Nellie, daughter of

Colonel George W. Scott, of Decatur, Georgia; he died in 1893, leaving two daughters, small children, Eliza Murphy and Nellie Scott. (4) Laura Eliza, graduated from Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia, in 1880, and died in a few weeks after her graduation. (5) Florence, married Clifford A. Cowles in 1887, and lives in Decatur, Georgia; their children are Mary Lee, Clifford S., Junior, Florence, and Jane. (6) Maury Lee, died a student in Emory College, Georgia, in 1889. (7) Claude, with her parents in Decatur, Georgia, unmarried. (8) Ruth, with her parents in Decatur, Georgia, unmarried. (9) Warren Word, died in infancy, in 1889.

3. Ezekiel Slaughter Candler, born in Carroll county, Georgia in 1838; graduated from the Cherokee Baptist College, Cassville, Georgia, about 1858; studied law, was admitted to the bar; has always practiced his profession; married in 1860, Miss Julia Bevill, of Hamilton county, Florida; he has for many years lived in Iuka, Mississippi. He has three children; the Honorable Ezekiel. S. Candler, Jr., a lawyer of Corinth, Mississippi, born in Florida in 1862; graduated from the Law School of the University of Mississippi; married in 1883 to Miss Nancy Hazlewood of Alabama. They have three children, daughters, Julia, Susie and Lucy.

The second child of Ezekiel Slaughter Candler and his wife, Julia Bevill Candler, is Daniel B. Candler, born in 1868, married in 1895 to Miss Dora Candler, eldest daughter of Doctor Patrick H. Candler of Arkansas, and the third is

Milton A. Candler, Jr., now a student at Emory College, Georgia.

3. Florence Julia, born about 1842, married Col. J. W. Harris of Bartow county, Georgia, about 1860. They live in Cartersville, Georgia, and have no children.

4. Noble Daniel, who was an invalid from early childhood, and died in 1887, at the age of forty-six years, a man in stature but a child in intellect, his unfortunate condition being the result of a disease of the brain which developed when he was only four years old.

5. Sarah Justiana, born in 1845, married Joseph J. Willard in 1871, who died in 1884, leaving her a widow with five children; (1) Samuel L., born in 1874; (2) Jessie, born in 1876; (3) Joseph G., born in 1878; (4) Florence, born in 1881, and (5) Mary, born in 1883.

6. William Beall Candler, born in 1847, married Elizabeth Slaughter, daughter of Dr. J. T. Slaughter of Carroll county, Georgia, who was a Colonel in the Army of the Confederate States, in January, 1871. He is a merchant at Villa Rica, Georgia, and has children—Martha Eugenia, born in December, 1871; Florence, who married S. O. Fielder in 1894, and has one child, Nellie, born in 1895; Elizabeth, born in 1875; and William Beall, Jr., born in 1878.

7. Elizabeth Frances, born in 1849, married Henry H. Dobbs, Esq., in 1867. They have two children, Samuel Candler Dobbs, born in 1868 and married to Ruth Mixon, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Mixon, D. D., in 1892, they have

two children, Henry F., born in 1893, and Annie Ruth, born in 1895.

8. Asa Griggs Candler, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, born in 1851, married Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. George J. Howard of Augusta, Georgia, in 1878. They have four sons and one daughter, (1) Charles Howard Candler, born in 1879; (2) Asa Griggs Candler, Jr., born in 1880; (3) Lucy Beall Candler, born in 1882; (4) Walter Turner Candler, born in 1885; and (5) William Beall Candler, born in 1890.

9. Samuel Charles, born in 1855, married Miss Jamie Bevill of Florida in 1876. He is a merchant at Villa Rica, Georgia, and has six children living and four dead. The living are Jessie, born in 1877; Samuel C. Jr., born in 1879; Lizzie, born in 1880; Lucy Beall, born in 1882; Maggie, born in 1887, and Warren Asa, born in 1895.

10. The Rev. Warren Akin Candler, D. D., of Oxford, Georgia, born in 1857, President of Emory College, of which his second cousin, the Rev. Ignatius A. Few, LL. D., was the first President nearly sixty years ago. Warren A. Candler was in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at eighteen years of age, and was a doctor of divinity at thirty-two. He married, in November, 1877, Miss Antoinette Curtwright, daughter of Captain John T. Curtwright, of Troup county, Georgia, a gallant Confederate officer who fell in the bloody battle at Perryville, Kentucky, in November, 1862. They have three living children: (1) Annie Florence, born in 1878; (2) John C., born in 1883, and (3)

Samuel Charles, born in 1895. Two children have died in infancy.

11. The Honorable John Slaughter Candler, born in 1861, graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1881; married Miss Marguerite Louise Garnier, daughter of Colonel Isidore V. Garnier, of Florida, in 1884. He is Colonel of the Fifth regiment of Georgia infantry and judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit, Superior Court of the State of Georgia. He lives in Atlanta, Georgia. He has two children: (1) Asa Warren, born in 1885, and (2) Allie Garnier, born in 1893.

VI. Captain Daniel Gill Candler, born in Columbia county, Ga., February 22d, 1812, married to Nancy Caroline, eldest child of Allen Matthews, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of the western circuit of Georgia, on the 8th of October, 1833.

Captain Candler was a lawyer and at one time a Judge. He served in two Indian wars in the Army of the United States, and was Captain of the first company in the Second regiment that entered the Army of the Confederate States from Georgia.

He died in Gainesville, Ga., of which city he had been Mayor three terms, on the 17th day of October, 1887, and was buried in Alta Vista cemetery in that city.

The remains of his wife, who preceded him to the grave about twenty years, were removed from Homer, Banks county, Ga., where they were first interred, and buried in the same grave with his.

A marble obelisk marks the spot where each reposes. On his is inscribed:—

"An ardent patriot;
A gallant soldier;
A just judge;
An honest man."

And on hers:—

"A devoted wife and mother;
An obliging neighbor, and
An humble Christian."

They had twelve children:

1. The Honorable Allen Daniel Candler, of Gainesville, Ga., born November 4th, 1834, graduated from Mercer University in 1859; a Colonel in the Army of the Confederate States; for five years a representative in the legislature of Georgia; for two years a senator in the legislature of the same State; for eight years a representative n the Congress of the United States, and subsequently Secretary of State of the State of Georgia. He married, on the 12th of January, 1864, Eugenia, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, Esq., an extensive planter of Jones county, Ga.

They have had children:

(1) Eugenia Frances, born July 9th, 1865, educated at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.; married, in 1889, D. L. Wardroper of Kentucky. They have no children.

(2) Florence Victoria, born in 1867, married William K. Ashford, a native of Alabama, now of Gainesville, Ga., in 1882. They have six children: Ethel, Candler, George, Howard, James, and Daniel.

(3) Marcus Allen, born in 1869, graduated at Emory College, Georgia, married in 1891 to

Loulie Hardwick, daughter of Dr. Homer V. Hardwick of Newton county, Ga. They have one child, a daughter, Marie, born in 1894.

(4) Thomas Cloud, born in 1870, educated in Gainesville, Ga., and Washington City, D. C., a bank clerk in Gainesville, Ga.

(5) Hortense Alice, born in 1872, educated at the Convent of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Md., married to Frank K. Bunkley, a merchant and planter of Bullock county, Ala., in which they live. They have four living children, Gordon, Montine, Allen, and Frank; another, Eugenie, died in infancy.

(6) William Daniel, born in 1874, graduated at Gordon Institute, Georgia, in 1893, an insurance clerk in Atlanta, Ga.

(7) Kate Edna, born in 1876, and died in 1881.

(8) John Charles, born in 1878.

(9) Victor Eugene, born in 1880.

(10) Margaret Annie, born in 1887.

(11) Benjamin Carlton Lee, born in 1889.

The last four named are still with their parents in Gainesville, Ga.

(2) Margaret Elton, born in 1836, graduated at the Southern Masonic Female College, married Colonel Lawson Fields of Gordon county, Ga., who died in 1873, leaving one child, Pearl, who married Emory C. Pharr of Gainesville, Ga., in 1895.

(3) Sarah Slaughter, born in 1836, graduated at the Southern Masonic Female College, resides with her twin sister, Mrs. Fields, in Gainesville, Ga. She was installed as teacher of Mathe-

matics in the college at which she graduated a few days after she got her degree, and has devoted her life to teaching, for which she early showed a special aptitude. She has been connected, almost all her life, with some of the best institutions of learning in the State.

She never married.

4. Elizabeth Antonia, born in 1839, married M. C. Little of Banks county, Georgia, and died in 1873, leaving five children—Oscar, James, Edgar, Sallie and Junius. Another, Allen, died before she did. Edgar and Sallie have since died. The others are living in Arkansas.

5. Florida Caledonia, born in 1841, and died in 1842.

6. William Blackstone, born in 1843, and died in 1852.

7. Francis Mary, born in 1845, and died in 1852.

8. Nancy Caroline, born May 29th, 1847, and married to John A. Fields of Gordon county, Ga., May 12th, 1872. She has nine children, Fannie, Gertrude, Helen, Virginia Candler, Lawson A., Jasper B., Esther, Lucille, John and Alline.

9. A son born and died May 16th, 1850, not named.

10. Junius Perry, born July 2d, 1852, and died at Griffin, Ga., where he was at school, August 7th, 1870. He was a youth of much promise.

11. Virginia Florence, born September 9th, 1854, married Artemus C. Randell of Cobb county, Ga., in 1883, and died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, in the summer of 1895, leaving four

children, Daniel Candler, Ignatius Hope, James Coleman and Choice. Mr. Randell is a lawyer.

12. Ignatius Leonidas, born July 26th, 1857, graduated from the University of Georgia in 1879; studied law and was admitted to the bar; married in 1886 Myrtle Long. They live in Dallas, Texas, and have two children, Carrie and Sallie.

VII. The Honorable Ezekiel Slaughter Candler, born in Columbia county, Ga., on the 5th of August, 1815; married Jane Williams of Tennessee, on the 19th of August, 1839, in Coweta county, Ga., and died in the city of Atlanta, on the 12th of January, 1869. He was sheriff of Carroll county, Ga., when quite a young man, subsequently represented the same county in the State Legislature, and, in 1851, was elected Comptroller-General of Georgia, and held that office three terms. He left living seven children, to wit:

1. Sarah Margaret, born in 1840, married the Honorable Carlton J. Wellborn, now Judge of the Northeastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia. They have had four children; Johnson P., born in 1865, in Milledgeville, Ga., married Miss Helen Axley of Murphy. N. C., in 1889, and died in 1894 without issue.

The second child of Carlton J. and Sarah M. Wellborn was Carlton J. Jr., born in 1867, married Lulie Griffis in 1891, is a lawyer in Atlanta, Ga., and has three sons, William J., Charles Griffis and Johnson Powell.

The third was Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., born

in July, 1872, a dentist of Atlanta, Ga. He is unmarried.

The fourth was Louise A., born in 1875, married in 1895 to Robert P. Jones of Burke county, Georgia. He is a lawyer and now lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

2. Martha, born in 1842, married in 1860 to William E. Quillian, of Milledgeville, Ga., a member of a numerous family of that name in North Georgia, many of whom have been prominent in politics and many others in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

They have three children: (1) Charles M., born in 1861. He is married and has one child, Thomas M. (2) Mary Virginia, married and has one child, Nellie Lou, and (3) William C. born in 1867, married and lives in Macon, Ga.

3. Louisiana, born in 1844, married in 1865, to Robert J. McCamy of Milledgeville, Ga., now a leading lawyer of Dalton, Ga. They have six children; (1) Julien, graduated from Emory College in 1889, a rising young lawyer of Dalton, Ga.; (2) Mary; (3) Fannie; (4) Nellie; (5) Carlton; and (6) Thomas S.

4. Missouri, born in 1844, married young, J. Garrett, in Milledgeville in 1865. Her husband, then a merchant in Atlanta, Ga.,died in February, 1890, leaving her a widow with two young daughters; (1) Willie Candler, who has since married Forest M. Catlett, a merchant of Atlanta, Ga., and has one child, a daughter, Delia Belle; and (2) Nellie F., who married W. R. Ware, also a merchant in Atlanta, and has four children,

Helen; W. R. Jr; Garrett and Gladys. Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. McCamy were twins, born in 1844.

5. Georgia, born in Carroll county, Ga., in 1846. She has been thrice married; first to Dr. Barnwell of Milledgeville, Ga., secondly to Charles Cowart, a lawyer of Atlanta, Ga., a son of Colonel Robert J. Cowart, a prominent lawyer and politician of Northwest Georgia, and third to Dr. James D. Graham of Dalton, Ga., where she and Dr. Graham now live. She has no children.

6. The Honorable William E. Candler, born in 1855, studied law, was admitted to the bar, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Haralson of Union county, Ga. They have had nine children, six of whom, Jane; Alwayne; William E.; Thomas; Laura and Jennie, are living. Nellie, Haralson and John are dead.

7. Mary E., born in 1853 and died in 1855.

8. Nellie, born in 1848, married Dr. T. D. Longino, of Campbell county, Ga., in 1873 and died in 1878, leaving one child, a son, Thomas Candler Longino, now a physician in Atlanta, Ga.

The foregoing are the lineal descendants of Colonel William Candler, of Richmond county, Ga., and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony. All who bear the name south of the Alleghanies, between the Savannah and the Rio Grande, are their descendants, and are sprung from his two youngest sons, Mark and Daniel. None of his other sons left issue except Henry, and his line became extinct in the second generation after him. The descendants of his three daughters who reached

maturity and married, to wit; Mary, Falby and Elizabeth, are more numerous and are scattered all over the South; but the writer has been able to locate but few of them.

The rapidity with which population increases is illustrated in this family. A hundred and thirty-five years ago, William Candler and Elizabeth Anthony were married. Since that time five generations of their descendants have been born, numbering in the aggregate, living and dead, not less than three thousand souls.

APPENDIX.

There are several other families of Candlers in the United States, all sprung from the same Saxon origin, and all from England, but none of them came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, except the one in North Carolina. This family traces its lineage back to Zachariah Candler, the father of George W. Candler of Buncombe county, now deceased, and the grandfather of W. G. Candler, a lawyer of the same county, to whose courtesy I am indebted for this information concerning the family.

Zachariah Candler had a brother living in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1839. If he had other brothers, his descendants now living do not know it. This brother was named John, and it is probable that he left no issue, as none of the name are now to be found in Tennessee.

Though the North Carolina Candlers do not know whence Zachariah came, nor who was his father, it is entirely probable that his parents were in America before the War of the Revolution, for he appears in the first generation after the war, and we hear nothing of his having been born abroad; but the tradition in his family is that he appeared in the wilds of western North Carolina, a land surveyor and a land speculator, about the beginning of the present century. The generation in which he lived was the first that grew up after the close of the war. His father

must, therefore, have belonged to the generation which fought the battles of the Revolution—the same generation to which Colonel William Candler of Georgia belonged. We know that the latter came from central North Carolina to Georgia, and that he had one brother whose name we do not know. Is it not probable, under all the circumstances, that when William Candler came to Georgia, his brother went to western North Carolina, and that that brother was the father of Zachariah Candler, and his brother, John Candler, of Wilson county, Tennessee?

There are also Candlers in Virginia and Maryland. Of the Virginia family I have been able to learn but little, never having met any of them. They have been in the southwestern part of the State for a long time.

The head of the Maryland family, as far as its members can trace their history, was John Candler, who was a merchant in the western part of the State, and amassed quite a fortune. This family were slaveholders, and were, prior to and during the excitement which gave rise to the war between the States, intensely Southern in feeling, except one, William M., who now lives in Washington City. He was a soldier in the Federal army during that war, and lost a leg in battle. These two families, the Virginia and the Maryland Candlers, like the North Carolina branch, do not trace their lines back of the Revolution, and do not know whether they sprung from the English or the Irish branch. But there is no doubt that they were here prior to that war,

and it is probable that they are descended from the same ancestor from whom the North Carolina family sprung. If so, then all of the name in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia are the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Callan Castle, Ireland. This, the writer has no doubt, would be found to be true could the facts of their origin be ascertained.

All the other Candlers, of whom there are quite a number of families in the United States, are descended from the English, and not from the Irish stock, as will appear.

In Massachusetts there were, a few years ago, two brothers, William H. Candler and John W. Candler. The former was a Captain on the staff of General Hooker of the Federal army, in the war between the States, and distinguished himself on more than one battle-field. He died in 1893. The latter, the Honorable John W. Candler, was for two terms a member of Congress from Massachusetts. He still lives in the city of Boston. Their progenitor was Samuel Candler, an importing merchant, who came to this country from Colchester, England, about the beginning of the present century.

There are also two brothers in New York City, Edward Stuart Candler and Flamen Ball Candler, the one a broker and the other a lawyer. The same man—Samuel Candler was their grandfather, and they are, therefore, cousins to the two Boston brothers. Their father was Samuel Marsden Candler, and their mother

Elizabeth Cecilia Ball, daughter of Flamen Ball, an eminent New York lawyer, and a relative of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

Near Charleston, South Carolina, lived and died Edward Candler, a cousin of the New York and Boston brothers. He must have died without issue, as none of his descendants can now be found.

In Illinois, lives Cant Candler and his descendants, except two sons; T. B. Candler, a grain merchant in Philadelphia, and another, who is a sea captain. His name, Cant, betrays his Saxon origin.

John Candler and his descendants live in Saint Louis, Missouri. He came to the United States from Downham, Norfolk county, England, in 1850. One of his granddaughters, Miss Lillian Candler, is a teacher in the public schools of the city of Saint Louis.

There also lives in the city of Detroit, Michigan, three brothers, the eldest of whom is William H. Candler. They are engaged in the shipping trade on the great lakes, and came from England, but I am not advised from what county, in 1850.

There is also a family of the name in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their earliest progenitor, of whom they have any account, was born in Berlin, Prussia. His christian name is not now known. He left two sons, Carl Frederick, born in 1775; and Christian Frederick, born in 1779. These two brothers settled in Hamburg, Germany, where they married, lived and died. Carl Frederick

had one son, Ferdinand, who died in Hamburg, leaving two sons, Carl and Theodore, both of whom are now living in Hamburg.

Christian Frederick, the younger of the two brothers, had only one son, Conrad Ferdinand, born in 1813, in Hamburg. He came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Cincinnati in 1848, where he married and still lives. He has three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom live in Cincinnati. One of his sons is named Charles H. Candler.

This is doubtless an offshoot of the English branch of the family planted in Prussia by some wanderer, as the name was planted in Russia by Sir Thomas. The name is not German, but the same Saxon Kaendler—Anglicised.

In England the family is still numerous. All of them are in the eastern counties, and most of them are still in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; but branches are found in York, Middlesex, Lincoln and Essex.

The Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Police of the city of London is Stephen Candler.

A characteristic of the family, wherever found, is, and has been for many generations, a fondness for learning. All have been patrons of educations and supporters of schools. Most of the earliest members of the family, of whom we have any account, were clergymen; but some were soldiers and others "gentlemen." All of them, of whom we find any account in the records, no matter of what calling, were educated men and were distinguished by some literary

title. This is true as well of those in Ireland as of the English branches of the family. The same characteristic also distinguishes the American branch. Colonel William Candler, of the War of the Revolution, was a man of literary tastes, and the friend and patron of schools. The first brick house ever erected in Augusta, Ga., was built by him, and was a schoolhouse.

He was a member of the first legislature that assembled in Georgia after the close of the war for independence. That legislature provided by law for the establishment and endowment of the State University, and laid the foundation for a broad system of popular education, and he was an ardent supporter of both these measures. From that day to this his descendants have been the friends and patrons of learning, and the advocates of the education of the people.

In the old countries there are many evidences of this characteristic of the family. Church records, college records, and inscriptions on old monuments and memorial tablets all attest it.

On a marble tablet in the north transept of the Cathedral of Saint Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, may still be seen "a list of benefactors for adorning the Cathedral of Saint Canice, 1756." The following are some of the names, and the amounts contributed by each. The Candlers named, it will be observed, had literary titles:

Dr. Pocock, Bishop of Ossory,	100	Guineas.
Dr. Sandford, - - - - - - -	15	"
Dr. Dawson, - - - - - - -	15	"
H. Candler, A. M., - - - - -	10	"
R. Connell, LL.B., - - - - -	3	"
Earl of Ossory, - - - - - -	20	"
Earl of Wadesford, - - - -	20	"
T. Candler, A. B., - - - - -	10	"
Lord Viscount Charlemont, -	14	"
Sir William Evans Morres, Bt.,	10	"
Lord Viscount Ashbrook, -	20	"

and a number of others.

The catalogues of the alumni of the English and Irish universities and colleges, to which I have had access, though imperfect and fragmentary, show the names of quite a number of Candlers who have graduated from these institutions with the regular literary degrees of A. B. and A. M., and a number of others who had conferred upon them the honorary titles of D. D., and LL. D.

For the first hundred years the name appears in these college records, and in the records of churches, and on monuments, spelt Candeler, but for the last three hundred it is written Candler. The change seems to have been made about the end of the sixteenth century.

From 1505 to 1525 the Reverend Robert Candeler was rector of West Herling in Norfolk county, England, and from 1532 to 1541 the Reverend Thomas Candeler was rector of Welborn, in the same county. In 1568 the name of Richard Candeler, Esquire, appears in the "Visitation

of London;" and in 1602, as is inscribed on his monument in Middlesex county, not far from London, died and was buried Richard Candeler, Esquire. This is the last time the name appears in that form. Always afterward it is spelt Candler.

I have been able to examine only a mutilated and imperfect catalogue of the *alumni* of the University of Cambridge, but from its pages I learn that there graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B., Phil. Candler in 1684—A. M., in 1688.

Isaac Candler in 1687.

John Candler in 1689—A. M., in 1693.

Phil. Candler in 1725—A. M., in 1730, and

Phil. Candler in 1762.

The last Candler who graduated from a British University, was the Reverend Eugene Temple Ebenezer Candler, A. B., from Oxford, in 1885.

While a few of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Callan Castle, Kilkenny, are still in Ireland, most of them live in England, as do most of the owners of the land in Ireland. This is due, at least partly, to the fact that many of them, in addition to their Irish estates, have inherited also other estates in England, from relatives who never went to Ireland. Thus Captain William Candler of Acomb, York was the son of Archdeacon Candler, and the grandson of Thomas Candler of Callan Castle, and the great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel, William Candler, the founder of the Irish branch of the family, and was born in Ireland, but he

inherited landed estates in York and lived and died on them.

Others, as is often the case in England, with the estates of relatives of another name, took also their names. Thus Edward Candler, of Prior Park and Comb Hill, Somerset, England, and Aghamure, County Kilkenny, Ireland, "succeeded to considerable estates in the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, under the will of his relative Margaret, widow of Sir Robert Brown, and daughter of the Honorable Robert Cecil, second son of James, Earl of Salisbury, and with them took the name of Brown in addition to and after the name of Candler," and thus became Edward Candler-Brown.

Again, in 1836, Edward Candler of Callan Castle, married the Baroness Sempill, of Scotland, and by royal license, assumed the name of Sempill only, and his heir, now the Lord of Callan, is known as Edward Sempill, and not Edward Candler, and the Barony of Callan, after having been held by a Candler for about two hundred and fifty years, is now the property of a Sempill, because its Lord abandoned his family name at marriage, and assumed by license of the Crown, that of his wife, a Scottish peeress.

Distasteful as such a custom is to us in republican America, it not unfrequently occurs in England, that the husband of a woman of superior rank abandons his own name and takes, at marriage, that of his wife, thus losing his own, and transmitting hers to their children.

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WILLIAM CANDLER, OF CALLAN CAS

7. John K. Candler, Never married.

8. Amelia Candler. = ——— ———
Left children.

9. Joseph

3. Wm. Henry Candler. = Mary Ryan.
Mrs. Norman of Alabama.

4. Ju

1. William L. Candler. = Martha Moore.
Dr. Patrick H. Candler, of Arkansas.
Mrs. Dr. Gibbs, of Texas.

2.

THE DESCENDANTS OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM CANDLER, OF CA

William Candler, a Lieut.-colonel in Cromwell's army, who settled in Ireland.

Anne, daughter of —— and widow of Captain John Villiers.

Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Burrell.

1. Thomas Candler of Callan Castle.

Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Tuite, Bar onet, by Dhan Malbot, niece of the Earl of Clarendon.

2. John Candler, Esq He left one son, Thomas of Kilkline, and he, a son, Walsingham, who died without issue, and Herbinh, who died unmarried.

——, daughter of John Walsingham, Esq., of Kilkenny.

Rev. Henry Candler, D. D., Archdeacon of Ossory and rector of Callan, County Kilkenny, died December, 1757.

Anne, daughter of Francis Flood, of Borne church, County Kilkenny, and sister of Rt. Hon Warren Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, died 11th December, 1761

First wife, ——Aston.

1. Henry Candler, LL. D., left one son, Henry, a Captain in the army, died in St. Domingo in 1796, without issue.

3. Rev. William Candler, D. D., of Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, died 1761.

Second, Mary, daughter of Charles Ryves, Esq.

2. Edward married Miss Berry, of York, died without issue

1. Mary Candler.

Ignatius A. Few, L.L. D.

Ignatius A. Few, Left no issue.

Selma A. Carr

Major in American Army.

2. Henry Candler, Major in American Army.

Miss Oliver.

John R. Candler, died without issue

3. Thomas Candler, of Dublin, Esquire.

Name lost.

1. John Candler, of Queen's County, died without issue.

3. Fahy Candler. —— Left children.

4. William Candler, never married.

5. Charles Candler, Died in youth.

6. Elizabeth Candler. —— Shivers Left children.

7. John R. Candler, Never married.

8. Amelia Candler —— Left children.

Rev. Thomas Candler of Kilmeguny, Ireland.

Sarah Letchwood.

2. William Candler, of Callan, County Kilkenny, and York, Captain 105th Foot, died 24th September, 1775, aged 46.

Mary, only daughter of William Yavenour, of Weston Hall, County York, died 21st February, 1806, aged 70 years.

3. Anne, wife of —— Bury, of Dover Grove, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

2. Wm. Henry Candler.

Mrs. —— ban

Anna Bella, married Sir Jonathan Cope, died 1849.

2. Henry Candler, of Callan, died in 1815.

Mary Acomyn, of York, died in 1846.

Sir Thomas Candler, Kt. of St. Anne, St. George, St. Wandrille, and Vice Admiral in Russian Navy.

Jane, daughter of John Booker, English Consul at Cronstadt.

1. Henry Candler, of Callan, County Kilkenny, and Malvern Lodge, County Worcester, died 1858.

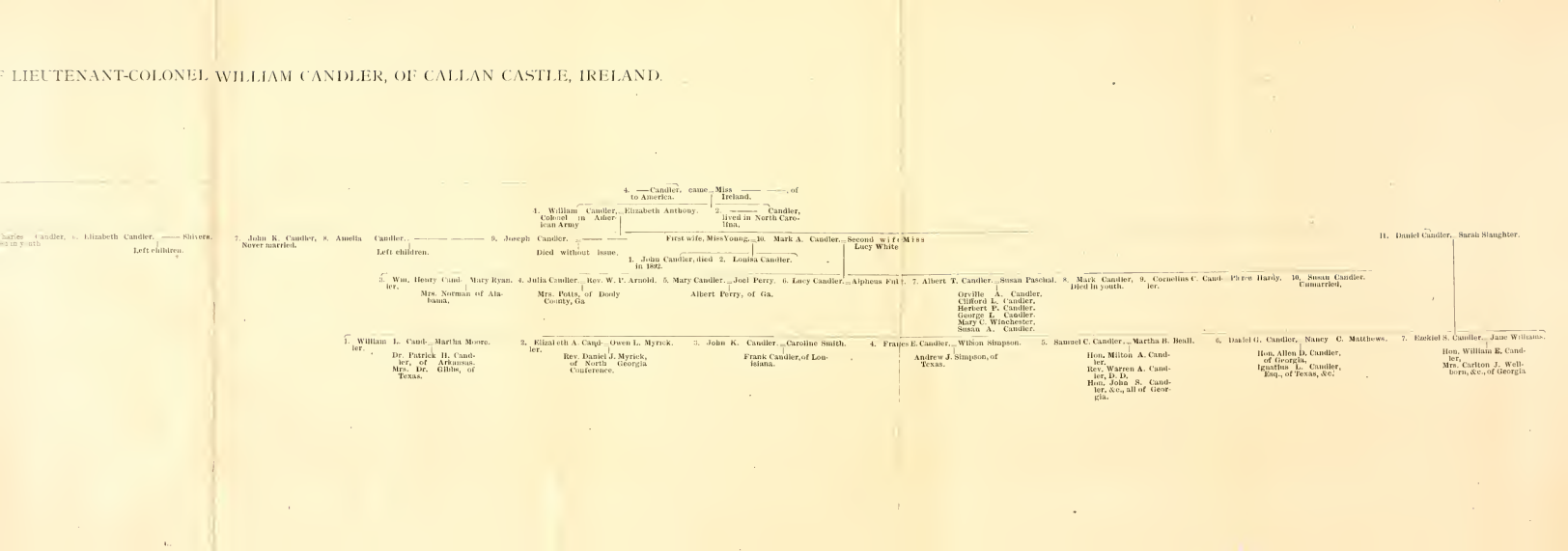
2. William, of Callan, &c.

1. Agrippina Isabella.
2. Annabella.
3. Jane.
4. Mary Caroline.
5. Catherine.

1. William L. Candler

Dr. Patrick Candler, of Mrs. Dr. Texas.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM CANDLER, OF CALLAN CASTLE, IRELAND.


4. —Candler, came to America. — Miss —— ——, of Ireland.
1. William Candler, Colonel in American Army. — Elizabeth Anthony.
2. —— Candler, lived in North Carolina.
Charles Candler, b. Elizabeth Candler. —— Shivers. Left children.
7. John K. Candler, Never married.
8. Amelia Candler. —— —— Left children.
9. Joseph Candler. —— —— Died without issue.
First wife, Miss Young. — 10. Mark A. Candler. — Second wife, Miss Lucy White
1. John Candler, died in 1882.
2. Louisa Candler.
11. Daniel Candler. — Sarah Slaughter.
5. Wm. Henry Candler. — Mary Ryan. Mrs. Norman of Alabama.
4. Julia Candler. — Rev. W. F. Arnold. Mrs. Potts, of Dody County, Ga
5. Mary Candler. — Joel Perry. Albert Perry, of Ga.
6. Lucy Candler. — Alpheus Fuller.
7. Albert T. Candler. — Susan Paschal. Orville A. Candler, Clifford L. Candler, Herbert F. Candler, George L. Candler, Mary C. Winchester, Susan A. Candler.
8. Mark Candler, Died in youth.
9. Cornelius C. Candler.
Pierce Hardy.
10. Susan Candler, Unmarried.
1. William L. Candler. — Martha Moore. Dr. Patrick H. Candler, of Arkansas. Mrs. Dr. Gibbs, of Texas.
2. Elizabeth A. Candler. — Owen L. Myrick. Rev. Daniel J. Myrick, of North Georgia Conference.
3. John K. Candler. — Caroline Smith. Frank Candler, of Louisiana.
4. Frances E. Candler. — Wilson Simpson. Andrew J. Simpson, of Texas.
5. Samuel C. Candler. — Martha B. Beall. Hon. Milton A. Candler, Rev. Warren A. Candler, D. D., Hon. John S. Candler, &c., all of Georgia.
6. Daniel G. Candler. — Nancy C. Matthews. Hon. Allen D. Candler, of Georgia, Ignathus L. Candler, Esq., of Texas, &c.
7. Ezekiel S. Candler. — Jane Williams. Hon. William E. Candler, Mrs. Carlton J. Welborn, &c., of Georgia

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